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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

DRY ORDER MAY BE MODIFIED BY PRESIDENT

White House Says Enforcement Plan Will Help, Not Oppress States

METHOD FOUND LEGAL BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Treasury Chief Says New Rule Depends on Request of State Authorities

SUBMISSION OF RIFFIAN CHIEF NOW DEMANDED

Abd-el-Krim Makes Request for Peace—Unconditional Surrender Required

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special Cable

PARIS, May 25.—The ministerial council this morning examined the fresh demand of Abd-el-Krim for peace. It is the result of vigorous operations which followed the breakdown of the Oujda conference.

Aristide Briand, French Premier, is anxious to end hostilities as rapidly as possible, but it is held necessary to take precautions and to demand on this occasion, the simple submission of the Riffian chief. He cannot be permitted to gain time in order to leave matters indecisive with the French efforts wasted during the hot season.

Nevertheless, pourparlers will be held, and if Abd-el-Krim accepts French conditions, fighting will cease. This does not mean that military operations will be halted, for the troops will continue to advance their positions until the Riff has surrendered to the peace terms. There is a general feeling of confidence that the struggle is nearing its close, and that Abd-el-Krim realizes that his task is hopeless.

Exile Insisted On

Certainly his exile will be now insisted upon and the all-round disarmament of the tribes required. He declares that at first it will probably not be put to service outside of the district of northern California, where local prohibition agents first requested the power that it conveys, in that instance he points out the co-operation of the local officials is guaranteed. Unless similar co-operation is assured, Mr. Andrews' resolution, demanding an investigation of enforcement work.

Co-operation in California

Mr. Andrews denies that the new Executive order will be used anywhere near as drastically as the wet's charge. He declares that at first it will probably not be put to service outside of the district of northern California, where local prohibition agents first requested the power that it conveys, in that instance he points out the co-operation of the local officials is guaranteed. Unless similar co-operation is assured, Mr. Andrews' resolution, demanding an investigation of enforcement work.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1926

Local

Back Bay Body to Aid District...
Copley Square War Memorial Gains

Work Horses Ready for Parade...
Fruit and Flower Mission Seeks Donations

Massachusetts State Civic Group Appoints...
Senate to Scan Electoral Bill...
Radio Tonight...
Coca, Green, Sugar, Special

Unitarians Lay Cornerstone of New Building...
Theaters

General

Aim of Economic Conference Outlined...
New Bill Peace Conference...
Dinner for Defense Order...
Capital-Labor Accord Sought...
Grain Rate Case Resolved...
New York Bus Service Grows...
Railroad for Viking Ship Leaves for Philadelphia

Polish Dictatorship Seen as Inevitable

New Stability Given Alsace-Lorraine

Dr. L. M. Tammie Interviewed

Bulgaria Donates Timber...
End of Zaghoul Trial...
Peace Speakers Call Conference

Gifts for War Victims...
Boys Club All Crime Circulars

Power Blamed by Henry Ford

Women's Club Form on Dry Law

China Pacific Books on South Sea Explorers Report Disappearance of an Island

Indian Railway Finance Improves

Total of Oil Production in 10 Years

Financial

Rails and Oils in Demand...
New York and Boston Stocks

Hide Market Burying Slow

New York Stock Exchange

Steel Trade Overhanging

New York Bond Market

Canada Trade Gains Steadily

Sports

British Amateur Golf

Western Conference Tennis Entries

Major-League Baseball

Features

The Sunday Stories

In the Lighter Vein

America Grants Opportunities Even to Poets

Stefan Raditch, Belgrade, Serbia

Women Enterprises, Fashion, and Activities

Memories of the French Menu Card

American News of the World

The Home Forum

Knowing Good

in the High Lane

Materials

Letters to the Editor

Theatre in Paris

Signing Anglo-Turkish Agreement Is Imminent

By Special Cable
Bagdad, May 25

IT IS understood that an Anglo-Turkish agreement is imminent concerning the Mosul question, while the Turk representative will also append his signature to the agreement. Turk will be represented by Nuri Pasha Al-Said, Minister of War and deputy commander-in-chief of the Turk army, who intends to fly to Aleppo, whence he will travel through Turkey by train. Permission to fly to Aleppo is still awaited from the French authorities.

Simplify Trade to Bar War Is Aim of World Conference

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert Says People Do Not Hate, But That Economic Pressure Stirs Strife

Progress of an endeavor, more far-reaching than any ever before attempted, to reduce the world's material resources, labor, and industry to the efficiency of a department store or a manufacturing plant, under the guidance of the preparatory committee for the 1927 World Economic Conference, was explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, and chairman of one of the conference's most important committees.

The work is in progress, the way for the economic conference, scheduled to be held early next year, at the invitation of the League of Nations. Preparation, now practical, as it touches upon concrete cases, now theoretical, as it expands into broad perspectives, is beginning to take shape under the hands of the world's leading economists who were called together this spring to prepare for the 1927 meeting. Dr. Gilbert is chairman of the first committee on agriculture.

Working separately, each commission has drawn up instructions for those who in the months to come will have to collect information. In each case the recommendations are

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

PENNSYLVANIA CONTEST SHIFTS TO STATE LEAD

Nephew of A. W. Mellon Put to Front for State Committee Control

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 25 (Special)—With the official count of the vote of Pennsylvania's Republican primaries for Senator and State nomination considered unlikely to upset the indicated choice of William S. Vare (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, for United States Senator to succeed George Wharton Pepper and John S. Fisher, Indiana County attorney, to succeed Gifford Pinchot for Governor, the struggle-making the 1926 primary campaign historic in party annals in this State is now extended to control of the State committee.

The work has been divided under three commissions. The first has dealt with questions concerning agriculture, finance, and population. A second deals with industrial production, including a preliminary study of the problem of industrial agreements. A third takes up international trade, markets, tariffs, different obstacles to international trade.

Dr. Gilbert is chairman of the first committee on agriculture. Dr. Ally A. Young, professor of economics at Harvard University, is in charge of the committee on commerce and marketing. The third American delegate, David F. Houston, former Secretary of Agriculture and of the Treasury, now president of the Bell Telephone Securities Company, has an important place on the industrial commission.

Seek Workable Suggestions

Working separately, each commission has drawn up instructions for those who in the months to come will have to collect information. In each case the recommendations are

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

LARGE PART OF NATION'S WEALTH INVESTED IN HOMES OF CITIZENS

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 25—National wealth in 1922 was placed at \$353,000,000,000, and national income for 1923 at \$70,000,000,000 in a special report by the Federal Trade Commission. While the increase in wealth between 1912 and 1922 measured in dollars amounted to 72 per cent, the commission said, the real increase would be 16 per cent, allowing for changes in purchasing power of the dollar, and would compare with about 15 per cent increase in population.

Some 35 per cent of the total wealth was in land values, and the aggregate of real estate, land, and improvements was \$230,000,000,000, of which \$43,000,000,000 was tax exempt as Government owned, federal, state, or municipal. More than one-fourth of the total was in dwellings "and other goods used for personal necessities and enjoyment," the summary added. Agriculture accounted for 18 per cent, mining and manufacturing 14 per cent, and railroads and other public utilities 12 per cent.

In estimating distribution of wealth among individuals, the commission examined 43,000 probate records in 24 typical counties and also estimated unprobated estates. "On this basis," the commission's summary said, "about 1 per cent of the number of decedents owned 55 per cent of the estimated wealth and 13 per cent of the number of decedents owned 90 per cent."

This is the backbone of the organization made famous by the Camerons, Quay and Penrose and dominant in party affairs in Pennsylvania for more than six decades.

William L. Mellon of Pittsburgh, nephew of the Secretary of the Treasury and leader in the Pepper-Fisher campaign, has been put in front as the probable candidate of that group for state chairman. W. Harry Baker, the present state chairman, was elected in 1922 when Gifford Pinchot won the nomination for Governor, but failed to get a majority of the state committee. He will be a candidate for another two years.

"The railroad companies had a greater amount of wealth than any other single industry and much the largest average amount per company," it was added. The commission found ownership of corporations widely distributed.

CAPITAL-LABOR ACCORD SOUGHT FOR TRADE GAIN

Mr. Woll Foresees United Effort to Solve Nation's Industrial Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25—An animal with eight legs and sixteen toes challenges crudity, but representatives of the Department of the Interior, co-operating with Dr. Charles W. Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology, United States national museum, solemnly vouches for the discovery of the tracks of this extinct creature in the strata of rocks in the Grand Canyon.

These footprints, it is asserted, were made by many strange species of fauna, now extinct, that are believed to have roamed the canyon regions thousands, perhaps millions, of years ago, when the shale and sandstone were soft mud. The prints were preserved with 1,000 feet of rock-making strata piled over them.

A slab of the rock showing the footprints made by the eight-legged animal is on display in the park office along with what is described as a "show" set of tracks of the "Iaoporus nobilis" and "Dolichodus tetradactylus," which presumably were the eight-legged animal's playmates.

Instead of a quadruped, this extinct monster was an octopus. Its gait must have been the visualization of the motion described by Lewis Carroll as "gallumphing." The final extinction of the species is unofficially attributed to economic reasons readily understood by any father of a growing family.

Instead of a quadruped, this extinct monster was an octopus. Its gait must have been the visualization of the motion described by Lewis Carroll as "gallumphing." The final extinction of the species is unofficially attributed to economic reasons readily understood by any father of a growing family.

On the contrary, both are coming to appreciate that only by co-operation between the two, by making each a participating group in solving the problems of both, can we go onward and upward in the enjoyment not only of a material but also of a spiritual growth.

"No one factor alone is the life of industry or of commerce. Credit facilities and other channels stimulate industry, but with them goes a corresponding duty to exercise them not alone for the immediate material security and prosperity, but also for the advancement of human kind, so that they shall promote not merely the immediate returns but the betterment of the whole life of the country.

"Credit is important not only for the immediate time but for all time, and yours is the responsibility, which I am sure you will not overlook, to see that it is used to bring a better state of society, a better Government, a happier and prosperous people the world over."

The convention opened a six-day session with a vesper service Sunday afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at which the Rev. William Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, delivered the address. Richard T. Baden of Baltimore, Md., president of the association, took the gavel at the opening of the business sessions.

WILMINGTON BUILDING ACCORD

WILMINGTON, Del., May 23 (Special Correspondence)—This city opens the building season with more than \$1,000,000 worth of new construction work planned, which sets a new record.

BYRD POLAR PARTY IS NEARING ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, May 25 (P)—Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd and his polar exploration party are expected to arrive soon at Dover, Eng., aboard the Steamship *Chantier* and to remain there five days, says a message received by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy. It came from the *Chantier* by way of England and was picked up by Ralph Venegaz, a radio amateur of East Hampton, N. H., and forwarded to the Navy Department.

MRS. COOLIDGE LAYS STONE

WASHINGTON, May 25 (P)—Mrs. Coolidge laid the corner stone of the new Young Women's Christian Association building at Sixteenth and K Streets, Northwest. Dressed in white, she applied the mortar and after the stone had been put in position placed her hand upon it and declared it duly laid. Several hundred women witnessed the ceremony.

Magic Casements

NO CURTAINS at her windows. Surely, reasoned the villagers, she must be queer—or perhaps poor. But one day, someone who had fled that way was invited inside. No, the little lady was not queer, nor poor. What wonderful things the visitor saw will be told.

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Editorial Page

COPLEY SQUARE WAR MEMORIAL GAINS IMPETUS

Special Commission to Study Plan Is Proposed at Hearing Today

RALPH ADAMS CRAM CAUTIONS OF HASTE

Woman Says Main Object Not to Beautify Square and Urges Simple Shaft

Appointment of a special commission to study the recommendations of Governor Fuller for the erection of a World War memorial in Copley Square, and to revise other similar proposals made since the end of the war, was advised by prominent architects, state and city officials, to the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means while today held a hearing on the Governor's plan.

"We still think that some of the earlier plans were more in consonance with what we have to memorialize," said Ralph Adams Cram, nationally-famed architect.

"Let us not bind ourselves at this time to any specific plan. Any proposal which is based on consideration of a few days, weeks, or even months, is inadequate. The memorial is to be permanent, and we must be sure we are doing the right thing. Let us have an investigating commission to go into the matter from all angles, and secure the advice of the many individuals and organizations concerned."

The majority of the speakers favored the use of Copley Square as a site, and urged the removal of street cars from the square, so as to make it a broad plaza.

One Outstanding Objector

The only outstanding objector to the square and the Governor's plan was C. Howard Walker, a prominent Boston architect, who served on a memorial commission which a few years ago recommended the construction of an island in the Charles River near Harvard Bridge. The Governor's plan for a fountain was questioned by Renton Whidden, Representative from Brookline, who pointed out that the fountain would be inoperative nearly five months of the year. In response, Mr. Cram said that if a fountain were built, it would have to be a sculptural work of merit as well. Several speakers reserved their opinion as to the relative merits of a fountain and plinth.

Frank A. Bourne, Boston architect, told the committee that he was assured by the Governor this morning that an adequate consuming power is an economic necessity of industrial prosperity was declared by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, to be a development that will enlist both Capital and Labor in a joint attack on the problems of production, distribution and consumption now confronting industry.

Hotel Ludlow, located in the square, said the square should be beautified. "It is wretched as it is," he said. He favored erection of a memorial out of funds collected by popular subscription. He would have the popular subscription no higher than \$5 from each contributor and thought the names of all the givers should be deposited in the corner stone.

City Offers \$50,000

H. Murray Pakulski, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, said Mayor Nichols favors the Governor's plan in general and will recommend that the city appropriate \$50,000 toward the memorial.

Dr. Briggs opposed popular subscription, and thought the share of the City of Boston would be too high. He brought out that the city pays 27 per cent of the State tax, and that the city would be paying not only its own contribution, but a substantial part of the Commonwealth's appropriation. If the money was raised by popular subscription, he said, "The memorial would be built by profiteers who stayed at home and made money." He thought the war veterans would resent this plan.

Concerned About St. Mihiel

Everett R. Trout, Representative of Quincy, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, which reported the St. Mihiel bill, was concerned that the St. Mihiel bill should not be sidetracked for the memorial.

Col. Thomas F. Murphy of Worcester indorsed the position of Mr. Cran. He thought a special commission should have members from various parts of the State and the location should be left with the commission.

Lyman A. Hodgdon, Representative of Somerville, favored a special commission.

Charles R. Greco, chairman of the State Art Commission, said that the members of the commission favored Copley Square as a location, but thought it would be wise to have the matter studied by a special commission.

Harry R. Albro, Representative of Palmerston for the Military Affairs Committee, urged that nothing be done to delay the progress of the St. Mihiel monument. He indorsed the proposal regarding Copley Square and the plan of having a special commission study the subject and report next year.

C. Howard Walker did not think Copley Square the most desirable location.

DEBT RATIFICATION IS DESIRE OF BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, May 25 (P)—Ratification of the Washington debt agreement is one of the principal planks in the ministerial declaration of the new Cabinet headed by Henri Jaspar.

The new Ministers seek to protect Belgian currency by restoration of confidence in the Government. They plan the introduction of various bills for the creation of a guaranty fund. The reduction of fiduciary inflation, reimbursement of advances made by the national banks, reimbursement of treasury bonds which are due and the payment of foreign and internal financial engagements. A program of reform in fiscal legislation and economy in the public service also is planned.

50-FOOT YAWL CROSSES OCEAN
LARCHMONT, N. Y., May 25.—The 50-foot auxiliary yawl, Jolie Brise, manned by its owner, Captain Martin, and a crew of five men, has arrived in Larchmont Harbor from Plymouth, Eng., after a voyage of 46 days.

Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March Sverdson
Overture to "Egmont" Beethoven
"The Barber of Seville" Mozart
Fantasia Florio-Jacobs
Capriccio—Burlesca Scarlatti
Procession to the Cathedral Act II,
"Die Fledermaus" Wagner
Spanish Dance, "Panadero" Glazounov

Fine Fourth Symphony Tchaikovsky

Second Hungarian Rhapsody, Listz
"Indian Summer," an American
Idyl Herbert
Waltz, "Wine, Woman and Song" Strauss

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on "Christian Religion: A Reasonable and Practical Religion," by Richard J. Davis, C. S. M., Boston, at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cary and Clark Avenues, 8.

Meeting and dinner under the auspices of the Extension Service of the Public Library, at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 6.

Meeting, Appalachian Mountain Club, Indian River Hotel, talk by the Letter Carriers of the Boston Postal District, Mechanics Building, 8.

Annual dinner, Workhouse Relief Association, United Hotel, 6.

Retirement and reception by the Letter Carriers of the Boston Postal District, Mechanics Building, 8.

Meeting, on caravans and their music by William Graham in annual meeting of the Newtonville Improvement Association, Central Congregational Church, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—Raquel Meller, 9.

Copley—"The Oyster," 8:20.

Keith's—Vaudville, 2, 8.

Shubert—"Round Table," 8:15.

Photoplay

Majestic—"The Blue Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

Tremont—"The Black Pirate," 2:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan—Douglas MacLean.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Public flower show, Louis K. Liggett estate, Chestnut Hill, 10 to 6.

Guest day, Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street.

Annual "European Airplane View" by Charles M. Ripley, Rotary Club luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Convention, New England Foreign Trade Council, 6:30.

Pagans and Zeta, benefit of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, 22 Lenox Road, Cambridge, 7.

Scouting prints, Old State House, 8 to 4:30, through May.

Twelfth annual spring exhibition of paintings, miniature models, etchings, by members of the Guild of Boston Artists, 165 Newbury Street, continuing through May, 29.

Basell, American Craftsman, New York, Boston, Fenway Park, 8:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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(1) Where are carrier pigeons to be commissioned as mailmen?
(2) What organization has been styled "a medical Camorra"?
(3) How should you pronounce Roald Amundsen?
(4) How may the school lunch room be improved?
(5) How is atmosphere achieved in literature?
(6) What step has Mr. Coolidge taken to aid dry law enforcement?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

DRY ORDER MAY BE MODIFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

ceive increased prestige and greater power in local courts, while they hold the authority.

Dry Majority Predicted

During the discussion which has followed publication of the order, suggestions that the prohibition amendment be disposed of through a referendum have been granted. Senator Robinson joined the ranks of those favoring such an expression by the voters, saying he thought it "would aid Congress in intelligently disposing of the subject." His personal opinion was that, in a national referendum, five or six states would return large wet majorities, and that the remainder of the country would vote dry.

New York already has decided upon a state referendum, and a similar canvass of public sentiment is being sought by political leaders in Pennsylvania and Illinois. Working in a smaller field, the San Francisco city and county board of supervisors also has decided to place the issue on the November ballot through submission of a proposition urging modification of the Volstead Act.

A referendum in Ohio has been proposed by Maurice Maschke, Republican leader, to solve the problem for the legislators in that State, and this plan probably will be supported by a modification committee of 200 formed at Cleveland with Benedict Crowell, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, as temporary chairman.

ITALIAN PREMIER VISITS THE OLD AND NEW PISA

PISA, Italy, May 25 (P)—The old Pisa of the leaning tower and the treasures of medieval art, and the new Pisa of aeronautical works, buzzing with modern activity, today commanded an equal share of attention from the Premier, Benito Mussolini, who arrived here from Genoa this morning. He was welcomed enthusiastically by large crowds who had come from the various cities and towns of Tuscany.

On his visit to the aeronautical factory he examined with particular interest the work being carried out on the plane in which Commander Francesco de Pinedo will attempt his flight around the world.

MR. GUILD HEADS CHORAL BODY

Courtenay Guild, member of the fine arts commission, was elected president of the Handel and Haydn Society at its annual meeting in the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, last night.

Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Duane White; treasurer, George M. Brooks; secretary, John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent of schools; librarian, George E. Bank, and directors, Robert Entwistle, Frank C. Swan, Everett C. White, George F. Hatch, Joshua Q. Litchfield, Warren E. Summibey, Edward P. Boynton and Dr. George Burgess Magrath.

WOMAN HONOR SIR JOHN ADAMS

Sir John Adams, professor emeritus of the University of London, was guest of honor at the annual luncheon of the New England Women's Club at the Hotel Vendome yesterday. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and Mrs. William M. Butler, Massachusetts United States Senator from Massachusetts, were other special guests.

The annual luncheon is held on the Monday nearest the birthday anniversary of Julia Ward Howe, who was a leader of the club in its early days.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; fresh northwest winds.

New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 56 Memphis 72

Atlantic City 62 Montreal 46

Boston 57 Nantucket 58

Baltimore 56 Newark 58

Barbados 86 New York 58

Charleston 78 Philadelphia 58

Chicago 58 Pittsburgh 50

Cincinnati 58 Portland, Me. 44

Des Moines 68 Portland, Ore. 44

Eastport 44 San Francisco 52

Hatteras 72 St. Paul 60

Helena 72 Seattle 60

Jacksonville 72 Tampa 70

Kansas City 68 Washington 58

Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:45 p. m.

Wednesday, 11:16 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

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BANKERS STUDY WAYS OF AIDING FARM INDUSTRY

Government Subsidy Plan of Questionable Benefit, Is Opinion Given

GALVESTON, Texas, May 25—

Banks as practical economists are not ready to subscribe to a government subsidy for agriculture, Oscar Wells, president of the American Bankers Association, told the Texas Bankers Association Convention here. He also outlined the national association's work in behalf of monetary reform, refuting the popular notion that the bankers had opposed establishment of the Federal Reserve System.

"My earliest recollection of the proceedings of the American Bankers' Association are filled with impressions of the arguments concerning asset and emergency currency," Mr. Wells said. "I believe that no other single agency contributed so successfully to the literature upon this subject, out of which grew the final passage of a law in the form of the present statute, as did the American Bankers' Association.

There was no confusion of thought nor uncertainty as to agreement with respect to underlying principles, so that, while it is true that bankers held divergent views as to the wisdom of certain features of the Federal Reserve Act, which resulted in many changes in it particularly while it was before the Senate Committee, the assumption is not true that such views were in reality opposing toward the creation of a new banking system or strengthening the Government's monetary system.

Banking and Government

"There is a great common interest between the needs of the banks and the functions of government which can be preserved only through the proper conduct of the reserve bank, for after all it is designed to represent the Government in its relations to the currency of our country and aid the bank in its desire to improve its facilities for the public welfare. The Federal Reserve system is the greatest single economic achievement which may be accredited to the last half century. The success of banking and therefore the future of our association, is indissolubly bound up with the future of the Federal Reserve system.

Minority stockholders and bondholders of several of the traction companies in the New York Railways Corporation system are reported to be opposed to the acquisition, which they say involves surrender of existing franchises and removal of car tracks from the streets.

These negotiations and other developments in the traction situation here have also been called in question by John F. Hyland, former Mayor, who interprets them as forewarning the surrenders by the city of valuable franchises, to the permanent detriment rather than improvement of the transit service.

The protest of security holders, who have not yet approved the plan, is expected to take the form of refusing consent, with consequent litigation if necessary. Bondholders' committees will be formed to press their protest, it is declared. If assurance of the protection of their beneficial rights is not given, then the farmer is bound to bring relief. Counsel for the Majority Bondholders' Committee of the Broadway & Seventh Avenue Line, the most important of the proprietary lines controlled by the Railways Corporation, said they were unaware of any protest by bondholders and that such objections, if any, were probably those of individuals.

Studying Farm Problems

"You are very much interested in Texas in agriculture. Its problems are very perplexing and the whole economic world is concerned about the manner in which they may be solved. Unfortunately it is not alone an economic question but it has become as well a serious political question. There is hardly a session of Congress that has not before it several bills designed to protect the farmer. The farm problem is becoming more acute every day. It is recognized that there is a lack of balance between the cost necessary to expend in producing the crop when it is harvested.

The banker, with his ideas of soundness and as a practical economist, is not quite ready to subscribe to a plan which includes a subsidy to the various states to bring together the agricultural colleges, the farm organizations and the rural banks interested in the better development of agriculture."

DICTATORSHIP IN POLAND SEEN AS INEVITABLE

This Course Is Believed to Be Plan of Provisional Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 25.—The Polish legation says that it has received a cable from Warsaw today saying that all is quiet and that Marshal Pilsudski is master of the situation.

WARSAW, May 25 (AP)—The dissolution of Parliament and a dictatorship for at least a year apparently are the chief plans of the provisional Polish Government which took office with Marshal Pilsudski throw of the régime of President Wojciechowski.

A pronouncement of the Government guarantees the fair election of a president at a session of the General Assembly called for next Monday, but adds that public opinion urgently demands the dissolution of Parliament. It says that changes in the constitution are necessary, particularly with regard to empowering the president to dissolve Parliament.

"As it is impossible to pass such resolutions in the Diet as constituted at present," says the statement, "it is indispensable to invest the president in the interim between the two parliaments with special powers to clean up the administrative apparatus, promulgate a new electoral law, unify the courts and reorganize the civil and military bodies."

Reforms to Become Operative

The reforms, it is announced, are to become operative within a year. Generally, while considered in three quarters as a trial period, the pronouncement is taken to indicate that the Government plans first, the election of a President next Monday; second, enactment of special emergency legislation; third, dissolution of Parliament, leaving the President to govern Poland for a year without co-operation of the Diet and Senate; and fourth, new elections, unless it is deemed advisable to extend the President's dictatorial powers from year to year.

Advices from Posen are to the effect that the Right parties there, which are anti-Pilsudski, are willing to accept a presidential candidate, even though he may not be a member of the Right, in order to avoid the dissolution of the National Assembly. If Marshal Pilsudski is nominated it is stated that the opposition forces would decline to attend the National Assembly as they cannot be parties to a plan to "place a rebel in the highest office."

Need of Authentic News

The urgent desirability of imparting authentic information to the American people regarding the situation in Poland was stressed by the United States Minister, John E. Stetson, Jr., in a speech with the acting Foreign Minister, General Zalewski.

Mr. Stetson told the acting Foreign Minister of the Piłsudski Government that in view of the absence of an official statement as to the status of affairs in Poland, there was a resultant conflict in news going out of Warsaw.

The Associated Press learns that the Polish Foreign Office has been bombarded with protests by the Polish Minister in Washington protesting the absence of authoritative announcements which is highly disconcerting to American financial circles. One of the largest American corporations, which has been negotiating deals involving \$100,000,000, has notified its Warsaw representative to hold up the pending agreements until an authenticated official statement is forthcoming with respect to the new Government's immedial policy.

American Denies Atrocities

Helen Bridge, head of the Red Cross training school for nurses here, has denied categorically that atrocities were committed by either side during Poland's "black week." "I have heard reports from the United States," she told the Associated Press, "that give the impression that Marshal Pilsudski's occupation of Warsaw was accompanied by atrocities. This is greatly to be regretted because thereby the Americans have an erroneous impression of the Polish people, among whom I have worked for five years. It is absolutely untrue that atrocities were committed by either side. There was some sniping from windows, which always happens in such scenes, but Pilsudski's troops made short shrift of snipers, who were promptly executed when caught in the act."

Pilsudski Issues Statement

Marshal Pilsudski would like to have all the presidential candidates gather at his home before the election next month for a brotherhood conference. The marshal, however, is fastidious about the character of the men who are to participate in this pre-election meeting, insisting that they should send notice to the country that if elected to the chief executive post, they will enter upon office without any strings attached.

This was the burden of a personal declaration issued by Marshal Pilsudski in a statement concerning his own candidacy. The declaration, which is one of the marshal's characteristic utterances, demands of all presidential candidates an unequivocal

REPARATION RUMORS CAUSING COMMENT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 25.—Both British and German official circles here are skeptical of the accuracy of the report of the German demarche to obtain immediate revision of reparation payments which appeared in the papers here today. All that can be learned is that Parker Gilbert, agent-general of reparations payments, and Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, had consultations here during the weekend, and that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, may be coming to London shortly.

Though no official statement is obtainable, it appears probable that the talks were for the purpose of arranging details connected with the method of payment of the German reparations and had no reference to

local pledge that they will make no pre-election agreement with any of the factions in the Diet, any financial corporation or group, or any other private interest.

Such a pledge, the marshal contends, would constitute a protest against the old Polish custom where candidates were tried by promises to the powerful aristocracy. A modern President, the marshal feels, might find himself obligated to political factions or to the "newly rich." The President of new Poland, he asserts, must represent the entire national outlook—all factions and all social classes.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—State Department officials are advising Americans not to visit Poland until conditions there, especially the transportation situation, have improved. They are doing so on the basis of official reports from Warsaw, the texts of which have not been disclosed. The situation in Poland, while chaotic, is not understood to have reached the stage where Americans are being urged away, although many are reported to be doing so of their own accord.

All days are coming to be better days for the work horses of Boston, and these of spring are coming to be particularly interesting ones, for each brings nearer the great day of the year for them, that of their annual parade under the auspices of the Boston Work-Horse Relief Association.

On Memorial Day these faithful friends of man march in aristocratic Commonwealth Avenue. Proudly the horses will arch their necks and pick up their feet, handsomely with shining coats and well rubbed harnesses. Some of them will come away with blue ribbons and later a shield to be worn on the harness. Some

medals will be awarded and there

Work Horses of Boston Groomed for Annual Memorial Day Show

Both Drivers and Their Charges Are Looking Forward to the Great Event, Wagons Washed, Harnesses Blackened and Brass Polished

will be ribbons and medals and 50 gold badges for drivers, also showing that they take good care of their horses.

For 25 years the association has been holding these parades and in that time the status of the work horse has decidedly improved. The parade and other activities carried on by the association have made more intelligent care of horses, greater sympathy for them and understanding of their needs. To enter the parade a horse must be in good condition, well rested, well groomed. He must not be dock-tailed or wearing an over-draw check. Horses who are blind, however, provided they

are otherwise in proper condition, are welcome.

Age, also, counts in favor of a horse. Color does not count, even in respect to matched pairs. Manners will be considered as showing whether a horse has been kindly treated or not. An old shabby wagon is considered as good as a new one if it is clean and not too heavy for the horse, and an old harness will need no apology provided it is clean, supple and fits well.

The utility of the parade is measured by its beauty, for there can be no beauty in horseflesh without kindness in man," stated the president of the association, Henry C. Merlin. "We have carefully watched this business." Horse owning for over 20 years and we are convinced that it simmers down to this: Good drivers make good drivers and good drivers make good horses."

The association was organized in May, 1902, for the purpose of holding a parade of work horses in Boston similar to the cart horse parades in London and Liverpool. The first parade was held on Memorial Day, 1903. The good effects of it were evident, and the parade has been repeated on Memorial Day of each year since.

The association is supported entirely by the gifts of those to whom its work appeals. Many of the gifts come from those of little means. The officers are: Henry C. Merlin, president; Joshua Atwood, Francis Peabody, vice-presidents; William B. de las Casas, secretary and treasurer; directors: Lewis A. Armistead, Miss H. G. Bird, Dr. D. L. Bolger, E. F. Coldwell, Lieut.-Col. John A. Degen, George W. Harrington, Dr. A. W. May, Mrs. F. J. Moors, Francis Peabody, Philip G. Peabody, Mrs. Gilman Prichard, Mrs. Bernard F. Smith, George F. Stebbins, Dr. F. J. Sullivan, G. G. Whitney, Miss Isabel Young.

Count von Bernstorff Wants Disarmament Carried Out on Peace Basis

REICH PLEADS FOR DISARMING

Count von Bernstorff Wants Disarmament Carried Out on Peace Basis

GENEVA, May 25 (AP)—Germany intervened sensationally at today's meeting of the preparatory disarmament commission, when Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, made sharp allusions to the fact that Germany's neighbors were not disarmed.

The declaration made by Count von Bernstorff and the statement made by Hugh Gibson, American delegate, to the League of Nations, that the United States would not place any obstacle in certain disarmament discussions involving the League of Nations, were included in the complete report adopted by the drafting committee which will be submitted to the commission this evening.

Mr. Gibson's statement said that the American delegation was anxious to help bring about disarmament in every way possible and that, therefore, it had no objection to discussions on obligations entered into by members of the League of Nations.

Naturally the American delegation could not be bound in any way by such discussions in which it could not properly take part, Mr. Gibson said.

This reservation, referring particularly to proposals concerning European security and mutual assistance under the League Covenant.

He insisted that the measures proposed by France to strengthen the League of Nations covenant, and the speedy assistance to any attacked nation, should be based not on the present excessive armaments of Europe, but on the reduced scale of armaments which everybody hoped the eventual international conference would bring to the world.

Count von Bernstorff emphasized that, although Germany is regarded "morally as a member of the League," it cannot yet have a voice in the League Council, to which M. Paul-Boncour's project for reinforcing the Covenant has been referred. Hence, the German spokesman said, he wanted to register the opinion now that future disarmament should be of such nature as to prevent any one nation possessing military strength greater than that at the disposal of the League of Nations.

"Each of the states," he said, "should have sufficient forces so that the League will be able at all times

to impose its will." Count von Bernstorff said he did not wish especially to mention Germany, but wanted to point out that several countries in Europe had already reached lower levels of armament and that, if these states were to bring effective aid to an attacked nation against a country possessing a preponderantly superior military force, it was evident that their united strength should be greater than that of any possible aggressor.

In conclusion, he stated that the French suggestion, if based upon the existing situation, could only give temporary results and would hinder a real permanent solution of the whole problem which he declared, was universal disarmament.

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"Let us hope," he continued, "that well-informed persons in the big producing countries will understand that as we do. But to save ourselves and others, let us count first of all upon ourselves and upon all those admirable qualities of which we are now so proud in wartime. Those qualities evoked the world's admiration, and brought the prestige and authority of our country to the pinnacle. Do not let it be believed that they have vanished and that we are incapable of reviving them before any danger other than that of war. Patriotic good will abounds in all parts of France."

He added: "There must be redoubled initiative and effort, with patriotic acceptance of heavy sacrifices. There must more than ever be method, order, calm and peace, spontaneous aid, discipline in all activities—and finally we must have time. It will be a long drawn task. We must not forget that, in order not to become discouraged."

FRENCH PRESIDENT URGES PATRIOTISM

M. Doumergue Calls on Countries in Franc Crisis

METZ, France, May 24 (AP)—President Doumergue, in a speech here, called upon all Frenchmen to aid in combating the exchange crisis. If their efforts should be rendered vain by further fluctuations of the franc, he said, "We would not be the only ones to suffer dangerous consequences—the whole world's economic life would be severely shaken, and the general movement of business would be greatly diminished and troubled for many years."

"Let us hope," he continued, "that well-informed persons in the big producing countries will understand that as we do. But to save ourselves and others, let us count first of all upon ourselves and upon all those admirable qualities of which we are now so proud in wartime. Those qualities evoked the world's admiration, and brought the prestige and authority of our country to the pinnacle. Do not let it be believed that they have vanished and that we are incapable of reviving them before any danger other than that of war. Patriotic good will abounds in all parts of France."

He added: "There must be redoubled initiative and effort, with patriotic acceptance of heavy sacrifices. There must more than ever be method, order, calm and peace, spontaneous aid, discipline in all activities—and finally we must have time. It will be a long drawn task. We must not forget that, in order not to become discouraged."

Five-Ton Trucks Have No Place With These Beauties



This Picture, Taken Last Year, Shows a Double Team Hitch Making Its Way Down Beacon Street.

Viking Ship Leif Ericson Leaves for Philadelphia Exhibition

Vessel Is Open Boat Designed on Lines of Early Norse Days—Has Crew of Four Men and Supplies for 100 Days

By Special Cable

BERGEN, Norway, May 25.—The newly built Viking ship Leif Ericson, an open boat designed like the Oseberg, the type the hardy Norwegians employed in the year 850 to cross the Atlantic, sailed today under the command of Capt. Bernhard Folger for the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He carried a crew of four men and provisions for 100 days. The skipper plans a lecture tour in America, if the voyage of what is said to be the smallest boat since the days of the son of Eric the Red proves successful. In 1893 Capt. Magnus Anderson and a crew of a dozen Norwegian seamen crossed

MUSSOLINI MAKES BID FOR VATICAN

Secret Arrangement Reported for New Holy Roman Empire

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 25.—A special correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, in an article regarding the pronouncement to be made by the Pope at the Papal Consistory at Rome next month on the relations between the Vatican and the Fascist State says: "It will probably mark a new era in the history of modern Italy." The article goes on to say, "Mussolini intends to settle the 'Roman question' (the temporal power of the papacy) by giving the Pope the actual territory on the Tiber."

The writer says that the Italian Premier has made a secret arrangement for a new Holy Roman Empire with a powerful personage close to the Pope. He declares that 1926 is to be the "Napoleonic year," and that the Duke's bid for the Vatican's blessing and the alleged fact of Italian officers now wearing wrist watches with a miniature map of "Imperial Italy," showing Nice and Malta as Italian possessions, are not serious but significant.

BRITISH CONSUL ATTACKED IN CHINA

PEKING, May 25 (P)—While a British consul at Swatow was engaged in removing Communist posters from the walls of the consulate yesterday seven pickets attacked him. The consul defended himself with his cane and retired inside the compound.

Then he summoned a guard from a British gunboat and informed the Chinese foreign commissioner that the guard would remain until there was an official apology and satisfactory assurances were forthcoming.

The consul was not seriously injured.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES DENY BAGDAD STORY

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, May 25.—The British authorities at Bagdad deny the local report that the Ambassador, R. C. Lindsay, had agreed with Angora to hand over the villages now within Irak to the Turks, provided the latter undertake to observe the Brussels line. The authorities also deny that Turkey will be given part of the 450,000-ton allowed Irak on petrol exports by the Turkish Petroleum Company.

Officials are silent regarding two conditions reported to be forming part of the Turco-British settlement, namely, that of Turkey granted the most favored nation commerce treatment between Irak and Turkey and the alleged conclusion of a Turco-Irak security pact.

The first broadcast from the Houses of Parliament will take place tomorrow by the King's permission, when speeches of the Prince of Wales and Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer at a banquet tendered to the delegates by a Government, will be sent to all British stations.

The consul was not seriously injured.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OPENS IN LONDON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 25.—The first session of the twelfth International Parliamentary Commercial Conference opened today in the Houses of Parliament with delegations from 40 countries attending. Many subjects of interest to international trading are being discussed.

The first broadcast from the Houses of Parliament will take place tomorrow by the King's permission, when speeches of the Prince of Wales and Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer at a banquet tendered to the delegates by a Government, will be sent to all British stations.

The consul was not seriously injured.

FORD TRUCK with 4 SPEEDS RUCKSTELL-EQUIPPED

NEW LOW PRICE! RUCKSTELL AXLE DUAL CONTROL PASSENGER AXLE FORMERLY \$70.00 FORMERLY \$112.00 NOW \$49.80 NOW \$79.80

The motor-wise man wants the greatest value out of his dollars and his car.

Now is the time to buy a new car, but before you buy

GO TO THE NEAREST FORD DEALER AND ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION of the car or

FORD TRUCK with 4 SPEEDS RUCKSTELL-EQUIPPED

In this demonstration, you will see how the 4 Planetary Speed Ford noiselessly and quickly throttles down and picks up again in traffic congestion; quietly speeds along traffic free streets and level roads, pulls up the steepest grades and through the deepest mud and sand without effort, slows smoothly down to a cushioned rest before your door.

DEMONSTRATION is your CONVICTION that the FORD with 4 SPEEDS, Ruckstell-equipped, is the superior of any other light car or truck on the market.

BUY NOW when you can get the greatest value out of your dollars.

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What Price Vacation

Do you know that a Colorado vacation is scarcely a question of price? The difference between a near-home vacation and a trip to the West is so slight that you cannot afford to let wonderful Colorado remain longer an unknown land of mystery.

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CIVIC GROUP TO ENTERTAIN

Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association
Plans May Party

Preparations are now being made by officials and committees of the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association for a May Party and reunion of the members of the association on next Friday night. Edward E. Ginsburg, vice-president of the association, has general charge of the arrangements. It will be, the fourth of a series of entertainments in the Fine Arts Theater in the State Theater Building in Massachusetts Avenue.

Joseph H. Brennan, manager of Loew's State Theater and president of the association, appointed Meyer Moskowitz, chairman of the entertainment committee; Miss Catherine Ganon, treasurer, and Miss Katherine Krohn, secretary. Other members of the committee follow:

John J. Kelley, Samuel Samuels, John Lazzaro, Ashley Mills, Philip A. Gaston, James D. Green, Joseph A. DiPesa, William T. Cloney, Harry D. Abbott, Edward D. Martin, Harry Miller, Charles Danker, Harry Small, Leo Hirsh, Joseph McNamara of the Federal National Bank and Dr. Seth F. Arnold of the Boston City Council.

The association met last night and Mr. Brennan announced the committees which are to convene tonight. Mr. Brennan said that the fifth entertainment of the association to be held later is to be the greatest of the series for it will be given on the new lighting system installed in Massachusetts Avenue. The modern lights are to be installed from the Harvard bridge and along both sides of the avenue as far as its intersection with Huntington.

NEW FURNESS LINE SHIP DUE JUNE 7

Nova Scotia Expected to Sail From Liverpool Today

Due to sail from Liverpool today on its initial voyage, the new passenger and freight steamer Nova Scotia, built especially for the Liverpool, St. Johns, Halifax, Boston service, is expected to reach Boston June 7.

A sister ship to the Newfoundland, already in active service on this route, the liner gives to Boston another modern ocean steamer for Furness, Withy & Co., recent bidders for the White Star Line.

Both ships were built by Vickers, Ltd., of Barrow-in-Furness, for the route to which they have been assigned. They alternate in the service from Boston to and from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

About 130 members of the Railroad & Steamboat Agents Association plan to leave Boston next week for Halifax, where they will join the Nova Scotia and come back to Boston on the new craft. Both vessels measure 423 feet long, 55 feet beam, 24 feet molded depth, and register 7000 gross tons, with an average speed of 15 knots. Accommodations are provided for 100 first-class and 80 third-class passengers. On the bridge deck are 18 two-bed cabins and two cabins-de-luxe, with bath and other accommodations.

A feature is the glass system of ventilating and the glass-enclosed promenade deck. The Nova Scotia is due to sail from Boston for the first time on June 8.

ACHIEVEMENT CLUBS TO EXHIBIT PRODUCTS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 25 (Special)—The annual city-wide exhibit of the Springfield Junior Achievement Foundation will take place this year June 14-19, in a vacant Bridge Street room, the foundation's board of control announced yesterday afternoon. Wiliam S. Robinson is chairman of a committee in charge of the exhibit, which will include daily demonstrations of club work by boys and girls in the store windows.

Junior achievement work will be conducted this summer on 10 of the city's playgrounds, Camp Keeleypin on Provin Mountain and the Y.M.C.A. camp at Lake Norwich, and possibly in connection with other organizations.

CHILDREN'S FIELD DAY TO HAVE FUN FOR ALL

The Randolph Coolidge estate, Chestnut Hill, will be the scene of an annual children's field day, given by the junior division of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on June 5, to raise money for children under the protection of the society.

The field day this year will be in the form of a circus with fun for everybody, under the leadership of Mrs. Frederick Church Jr., assisted by Mrs. Gaspar Carr, Mrs. George West, the Misses Nancy and Jean Patten, Miss Juliet Greene, the Misses Covington and Harriet Santostasi, Miss Elsie DeNormandie, Mrs. Barker, McKee Henry, Mrs. Henry Minot, Miss Katherine Dalton, Miss Helen Moseley, Mrs. Rockhill B. Potts, Miss Dorothy Lawrence and Mrs. Edward Weeks.

UNITED JEWISH FUND CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

A total of \$75,000 raised to date toward the 1926 quota of the United Jewish Fund was announced today at state headquarters, 262 Washington Street. Redoubled efforts were being urged to achieve the \$100,000 quota for this year, which is to be pledged again in 1927 and in 1928 as well. The \$200,000 quota for the three-year period is for the State exclusive of Greater Boston, whose \$700,000 quota is to be raised in the fall.

Springfield and Worcester lead the State in total to date with \$12,000 each. Brockton follows with \$10,800. Other cities: Pittsfield, \$8520; New Bedford, \$4000; Lawrence, \$4000; Holyoke, \$4000; Lowell, \$2000; Fall River, \$1500; Clinton, \$875; Fitchburg, \$4000; Newburyport, \$1000.

MAYOR IS INVITED TO COUNCIL SESSION

Body Wants Him to Answer Questions on Civic Projects

Boston City Council's summons to Mayor Nichols to attend its next meeting on June 7 and answer several questions which are in writing and in his hands is being considered by the executive today, and whether he will appear or reply to the queries of the council has not yet been decided. His attitude toward projected improvements on certain grounds in the city, extension of the Boylston Street subway under Huntington Avenue, the use of Summer Street extension for parking purposes, and the improvement of the present method of removing garbage and ashes in the city, is queried by the City Council, and Horace Guild, Republican, representing the Mayor's own ward in the council offered the summoning order.

The council, at its meeting yesterday, voted to accept the act of the Legislature authorizing Boston to borrow \$500,000 outside the debt limit for the widening and resurfacing of Ashland Street, Roslindale.

The council referred to the Finance Committee the Mayor's order for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purchase of snow-removal equipment. Second reading was given as given the Mayor's order for transfers and appropriations, amounting to \$1,322,500 for City Hospital plant and enlargements and improvements.

The association, which is the fifth entertainment of the association to be held later, is to be the greatest of the series for it will be given on the new lighting system installed in Massachusetts Avenue. The modern lights are to be installed from the Harvard bridge and along both sides of the avenue as far as its intersection with Huntington.

WILLIAMS PLANNING FOR CLASS REUNIONS

Nearly 25 Members of '76 Are Expected to Be Present

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 25 (Special)—Twenty-six classes will have special reunions at Williams College during commencement week this June. Under the old plan, every fifth class beginning with the class of 1856 to the present senior class will attend, while under the Division the following classes will return: '66, '67, '68, '69, '85, '86, '87, '88, '94, '95, '96, '97, '23, '24, '25.

A reception for the returning classes will be given by President Garfield on the Saturday preceding the final commencement exercises.

The members of the Class of 1876, which will hold its fifthtieth reunion, who will return are: The Rev. William R. Campbell, Boston; George F. Chipperfield, New York City; Francis H. Dewey, Worcester; Edgar R. Downs, Pasadena, Calif.; Edward M. Field; William M. Green, Evanston Ill.; Charles W. Huntington, New Haven; Jacob H. Mandeville Jr.; Arthur R. Masten, New York City; Frank W. Olds, Williamstown; the Rev. John J. Rankin, Clarks Summit, N. J.; Arthur E. Rice, Pittsfield; Waldo L. Rich, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Clarence B. Root, Northampton; Otto H. Schulte, Newark, N. J.; Willard C. Smith; Frank D. Taylor, Pittsfield; Ruben B. Whittaker, Colm Armstrong, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Charles H. Bartlett, Boston; Benjamin Maurice, New York City; George Parson, Cairo, Ill.; and the Rev. Peter A. Wessels, Amherst, N. Y.

SCHOOL LUNCHEON WORK COMMENDED

Charles W. Parmenter, headmaster of the Mechanic Arts High School from 1894 to 1923 and for 16 years previous to his retirement chairman of the lunch committee of the Headmasters' Association, praises the school luncheon work carried on by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, for which an effort is now being made to raise \$26,000 by June 1 to insure a Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial gift of \$10,000. Contributions have reached \$14,168.55.

"It should be clearly understood by all," he writes in a letter which the committee made public today, "that you have furnished lunches to the high schools at cost as a social service. The prices have been readjusted whenever the revenue base fails to exceed expenses and no part of the income from the lunch counter has been used for the building, permanent equipment or compensation of officers of the union. Whoever adds to the fact that you are raising will contribute to a very necessary and useful social service, notable both for its excellent results and the commendable spirit in which it is conducted."

WAR COLLEGE HEAD TO VISIT ANCIENTS

The word has been received from Washington by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company that Major Gen. Hanson E. Lyddy, commandant of the Army War College, will attend the annual meeting at 12:30 on the 28th anniversary of the company.

The program for the day consists of a luncheon from 11 to 12 o'clock in Faneuil Hall, and a procession headed by Governor Fuller to the Old South Church at 12:30 for the annual services prior to the election which will take place on the Common.

When the newly-elected officers have been commissioned, the company will parade to the Copley-Plaza for a reception at 6:30 followed by the annual banquet at 7 o'clock. These exercises will celebrate the 28th anniversary of the company.

LECTION COMMANDER SPEAKS AT AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA, Me., May 26 (AP)—The American Legion is today exercising an influence for peace that is little understood by the American people. National Commander John R. McQuigg declared in an address here last night. The Legion has been, and will continue to be for world peace, so long as that peace is honorable and based on justice and square dealing, he said.

Commander McQuigg came to Augusta mainly to visit his daughter, Pauline, who is a member of the faculty at Kent's Hill Seminary. He spoke in City Hall under auspices of the local Legion post.

SENATE TO SCAN ELECTORAL BILL

Upper House to Consider Governor's Objections to Present Form

Action on Governor Fuller's recommendation to the Massachusetts Legislature that several sections of the bill to redistrict the State's electoral divisions be redrafted will be taken in the Massachusetts Senate today or tomorrow.

The bills are still in the Legislature, and has been passed to the engrossing stage in both Houses and is now resting before its enactment stage in the Senate. Some time ago Governor Fuller's objection to several provisions of the bill became known, and his advice was sought.

In a communication sent yesterday, the Governor made it plain that he would veto the bill if it comes before him in its present form.

Reasons for Objections

Governor Fuller's suggestions for changes in certain districts were based on his belief that large industrial cities like Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Cambridge, and Fall River, should be kept intact if they have sufficient voters to make a constitutional district. In most cases, under the present bill, the cities are split in two and each half joined with surrounding rural communities. According to this arrangement, Republican senators have been elected in the past, although the cities in question were preponderantly Democratic, it is the contention of those who oppose the bill.

While the report of the committee says that the average number of voters to be contained in a district should be 35,151, the Governor points out inequalities. He says:

"Figures show that several of the proposed districts are considerably below the unit of 35,151, while several are much above it. The smallest district is 27,249, which is 792 less than the unit figure. The difference between the high and the low district, is 15,407. Other very large discrepancies will appear upon examination of Senate Document 35.

Wants More Uniformity

"It is my judgment that the districts may be made to approximate much more uniformly the unit figure of 35,151 without doing violence to any provision of the Constitution or any of the principles upon which it seems to me this re-districting should be accomplished.

"There are factors other than the number of voters which ought to be given consideration in a matter of this kind wherever it is reasonably and legally possible. The division of a town or ward of a city is expressly forbidden. Upon the same principle it would seem to me that the division of a city containing not many more than 35,151 voters or less than that number should be avoided if it is possible to do so.

"Small cities are units in both their local and their wider interests and in matters of business and ought, if possible, to remain units in matters of this sort." To divide a city into two or more sub-divisions each one too small for a constitutional district, and then to make up the deficiency by adding outlying smaller communities seems to me inequitable."

HARBOR TUBE-BRIDGE MEASURE ADVANCES

House Passes Bill to Be Engrossed After Lively Debate

By voice vote, the Massachusetts House of Representatives passed to be engrossed at a late session yes terday the bill authorizing construction by a private company of a toll bridge of tunnel between Boston and East Boston.

The bill has been passed in the Senate, and upon its enactment in the House will be sent to the Governor. Debate in the House was lively, where Elijah Adlow and Slater Washburn, of the Ways and Means Committee, defended the bill against the attacks of Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the committee, and Renold Whidden, another member. Many amendments to the bill were offered, most of them for the purpose of rendering the bill inoperative, but none were adopted except a perfecting amendment submitted by Mr. Adlow.

Under the bill, the East Boston Bridge or Tunnel Company, which is composed of representatives of extensive Boston financial interests, will construct probably a bridge across the harbor, tolls under the supervision of the State Department of Public Utilities will be charged. Foot passengers and city vehicles may go free. After 50 feet the structure reverts to the city free of charge, and it may be purchased at reduced rates during the interim. The company has 18 months in which to draw up plans, and six more to start construction.

HOLYOKE BUS CASE TO HAVE A HEARING

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court has consented to look into a street railway-motor bus contest in Holyoke, Mass. The Interstate Buses Corporation of Connecticut brought the case to Washington after the Holyoke Street Railway Company had obtained an order from the Massachusetts courts, restraining the bus corporation from operating motor vehicles in unfair competition with its street railway lines. It was contended that the operation of the buses in Massachusetts was illegal, and incident thereto, town pride.

The court this year will be in the form of a circus with fun for everybody, under the leadership of Mrs. Frederick Church Jr., assisted by Mrs. Gaspar Carr, Mrs. George West, the Misses Nancy and Jean Patten, Miss Juliet Greene, the Misses Covington and Harriet Santostasi, Miss Elsie DeNormandie, Mrs. Barker, McKee Henry, Mrs. Henry Minot, Miss Katherine Dalton, Miss Helen Moseley, Mrs. Rockhill B. Potts, Miss Dorothy Lawrence and Mrs. Edward Weeks.

UNION AND NONUNION MEN WORK TOGETHER

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25 (AP)—Union bricklayers and plasterers are working side by side with nonunion masons' tenders on construction jobs in Hartford and environs, in order to prevent a tie up of the building trades which officials of the Structural and Building Trades Alliance charge striking hodcarriers and building laborers are attempting.

The nonunion laborers were engaged by contractors to take the strikers' places, and many masons and plasterers, forced into idleness when the strike started five days ago, returned to work. The strike is characterized as an "outlaw one" by the Nonunion Laborers' Union.

The strikers claim the bricklayers are producing valuable growths on their own initiative.

With proper attention by planting the open spaces, the percentage increases in value will much more than offset the expense.

"Ten years ago a man in Campton, George Pattee, planted five acres with pine seedlings under the act for the reforestation of waste and cutover land. The total expense, including interest at 4 per cent, was less than \$100. The trees now average nine feet in height and the tract is valued by the owner at \$400. At the end of 10 years from the time of planting, this five-acre tract will produce value at least \$2000 on the stump, assuming that stumpage values will be about the same as now. However, it is quite certain that such values will be exceeded."

Need of Forest Work

"A resident of Woodstock, Harry D. Emmons, saw the need of forest conservation more than 20 years ago, even before the State of New Hampshire awoke to the impending danger of forest devastation and established a forestry department. This man commenced to plant pine on nonproductive land. Altogether he has planted 110,000 trees. Assuming that 10,000 do not mature and 100,000 are worth 50 cents each at the end of 30 years they will be worth \$50,000 on the stump. Mr. Emmons is still in the business of planting trees. While he does not expect to harvest all this yield himself, he has put a value into the land that otherwise would be useless except, in some cases, some growth might have been forthcoming in spots.

"It is quite reasonable to place the value of a softwood tree at 50 cents when it is 30 years old. Assuming that this is a fair appraisal, the town forest of Hanover will be worth \$10,000, the town forest of Warner will be worth \$12,000, the town forest of Keene will be worth \$40,000, and the town forest of Manchester will be worth \$400,000. These plantings, together with the Emmons plantings, which are private—will represent a value of at least \$500,000 at the end of 30 years."

POLICY ASSOCIATION ELECTS

Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins was re-elected chairman of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at its annual meeting yesterday at the Copley-Plaza. William Y. Elliott, Mrs. J. Malone Forbes, and Mrs. Henry A. Whitmarsh were added to the council to which the 54 other members were re-elected.

Great Wooded Area to Become Public Forest Reserve



Entrance to the Crawford Notch in the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

New Hampshire Reforestation Encouraged by Municipal Work

Federal Government Accessions in White Mountains Also Factor in Arousing Interest in Great Areas of Idle Land Throughout State

CONCORD, N. H., May 25 (Special)

The reforestation of waste and cut-over land in New Hampshire is being encouraged by the example set by many towns of establishing municipal forests. So rapidly has the cutting of trees been carried on in the last few years that individual towns are faced with the necessity of substituting, as soon as possible, some value to take the place of that which is cut off.

The Federal Government is doing its share by taking over thousands of acres of forest lands in the White Mountain area and setting an example which municipalities are urged to follow in other parts of the State.

The great wooded area in Crawford Notch is likely to become New Hampshire's most picturesque forest domain.

Must Build Roads

"It is my judgment that the districts may be made to approximate much more uniformly the unit figure of 35,151 without doing violence to any provision of the Constitution or any of the principles upon which it seems to me this re-districting should be accomplished.

"There are factors other than the number of voters which ought to be given consideration in a matter of this kind wherever it is reasonably and legally possible. The division of a town

UNITARIANS LAY CORNER STONE OF DENOMINATIONAL BUILDING

Delegates From All Parts of United States and Canada, Attending Association, Celebrate 101st Anniversary
Officers Chosen

Between morning and afternoon meetings today of the 101st Unitarian Anniversary celebration, the corner stone of the new Unitarian building adjoining the State House grounds on Beacon Street was laid. The ceremonies were very simple and attended by a large number of delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Elliot, president of the American Unitarian Association for the last 26 years, laid the stone, first placing in it a copper box in which reports and yearbooks of denominational agencies, together with copies of the church journals and other denominational documents were sealed. The box carries the inscription, "To the glory of God and the welfare of mankind."

The association will share the building with other denominational agencies, the Women's Alliance, the Young People's Religious Union, the Beacon Press and The Christian Register. The other major organization of the church, the Unitarian Laymen's League, maintains its headquarters with a cafeteria and club facilities in Unity House, 7 Park Square.

In Defense of Prohibition

The Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, executive secretary of the department of research and education of the Federal Council of Churches, in addressing the annual meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society, said in part:

"The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is perfectly clear. It was intended to destroy the traffic in beverage alcohol. Any definition of the word 'intoxicating,' whether by Congress or by the states, that would satisfy the protesting palates so well represented in the public press would be a plain subversion of the purpose of the Constitution. Morally speaking, I should rather see the Eighteenth Amendment repealed than to see it nullified and its enforcement go by default through moral cowardice or political ineptitude."

"But, quite aside from the moral aspect of the matter, considerations of practical expediency make any proposal to 'liberalize' the law highly questionable. It seems to be generally agreed that the most marked improvement that has come about through prohibition is in the lives of the working people whose beer-drinking habit has now been broken. Beer accounted for more than 80 per cent of pre-prohibition drinking. Let us think carefully before we forfeit by legislation the

CARDENERS TO VIEW CHESTNUT HILL SHOW

Public Invited to Two-Day Free Exhibition

This evening members of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club will go to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Liggett, 158 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, for the private view of the club's annual spring flower show. This private showing prefacing the two-day exhibition, open free to the public, beginning tomorrow.

As is customary it will be an outdoor exhibition occupying spacious lawns and proximity to natural rock garden beauty. Provision is made for arrangements of formal and informal table decoration as well as for the more regularized exhibits of massed cut flowers. Exhibition spaces achieve the varied adaptabilities of tables amusingly mushroomed over by huge, brightly-striped umbrellas, and shining white canvas marquees with fittings arranged to show best advantage groupings of seasonal flowers.

Mrs. Liggett, whose gardens annually yield many interesting showings for exhibits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is showing an especial collection of rose-colored clarkias upon which she has expended much individual time and which have happily reached their full perfection coincidentally with the date of the show.

Choice flowers and plants from many of the notable conservatories on Chestnut Hill and Brookline will be shown in the three marques and some especial groupings from famous collections on the North Shore, curiosities of horticulture and famous rarities will probably make their appearance.

The committee in charge is headed by Mr. and Mrs. Liggett and includes Mrs. C. T. Bradley, Mrs. James D. Colt, Mrs. William Ellery, Mrs. H. W. Harris, Mrs. C. S. Houghton, Ernest E. Dane and George F. Dike. A cordial public invitation is extended for tomorrow and Thursday to those who can visit the exhibit, which is, in itself, not only genuinely pleasurable, but representative as showing what such clubs actively engaged in broadening the instructive and constructive program, are accomplishing.

STREET WIDENING BILL FOR HYDE PARK SIGNED

Mayor Nichols signed today the legislative act which empowers the city of Boston to expend \$200,000 in the widening and resurfacing of River Street in Hyde Park. He said that he will sign the act providing for the expenditure of some \$450,000 for widening to 60 feet Ashland Street in West Roxbury, from Wilmette Street to Randolph Road.

"I do not expect to authorize work to begin on either of these improvements which are very important this year," said the Mayor. "The city has a large financial problem to work out this year and as these bills provide for the city's paying not less than 10 per cent of the taxes, I hesitate to order the expenditure to start now. The law, however, requires that the acts be accepted by the city shortly after their passage and to make them effective I have had one and will sign the other next week he said yesterday."

WATER SUPPLY PLAN PROTESTED

Engineer Freeman Sees Public Misfortune in Turn the Issue Is Taking

her characterizations, and always she exemplified her sensitiveness to the audience's attention. She understands just how long to "make 'em wait"—until they are on the verge of impatience. Perfect is her sense of timing—accurate and sustained are her rhythms.

She understands, too, how to "make 'em laugh"—by flattering the audience's intelligence ever so slightly. But does she "give 'em a thrill," or "make 'em weep" to complete the quartet of four great effects in the theater? Well, there was a thrill in her first peep around the edge of her mantilla; but were tears shed when she bowed, stricken with religious awe, to the stage at the end of the "procession" or when as the toroado's wife she ran out to meet the group that were bringing him maimed from the arena? Rather, one conjectures, the audience's grief remained in the abstract, a matter of conscious appreciation of an artist's skill.

Report of Ballot Committee

The committee on ballots reported the election of Charles H. Patterson of New Orleans as regional vice-president, and the re-election of the following: Prof. James A. Tufts of Exeter, N. H.; Mrs. W. Scott Fitz of Boston; Judge Frank H. Hisscock of Syracuse; Arthur E. Morgan of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Charles L. Fort of Collingwood, Colo.; Prof. Edward T. Williams of Berkeley, Calif., and Murray E. Williams of Montreal.

For term of three years these directors were named: Mrs. Oscar C. Gallagher of Brooklyn, president of the Alliance of Unitarian Women, and Dr. Frederick R. Griffin of Philadelphia, president of the Unitarian Ministerial Union, re-elected; E. A. Baldwin of Schenectady, Lawrence Bullard of Windsor, Vt., W. E. Hardy of Lincoln, Neb., and Dr. Harold E. B. Speight of King's Chapel, Boston.

Dr. John H. Lathrop of Brooklyn was elected a director for one year to represent "all societies and agencies of primary interest to the association or its constituent members, which are dedicated to the social expression of religion." Dr. Samuel B. Capen, chancellor of the University of Buffalo, was re-elected to represent "all schools, colleges, and other educational agencies of primary interest to the association or its constituent members."

The Rev. James C. Duncan of Clinton, Mass., nominated by the Ministerial Union for a second term of one year, was re-elected, as were Isaac Sprague of Whiteside Hills, nominated by the Unitarian Laymen's League, and John B. Nash, nominated by the alliance. Edward P. Furber of Watertown was elected on nomination of the Young People's Religious Union.

Dr. Samuel A. Elliot, elected president in 1925, his three years more to serve, as have the other major officers of the association, Dr. Louis C. Cornish, administrative vice-president; Parker E. Marson, secretary and Henry H. Fuller, treasurer.

THEATERS

Raquel Meller

Moods were in order last evening at the Colonial. First there was the eager stir of expectancy in an audience drawn by the uncommon heralding of Raquel Meller's two nights' visit to the city at hitherto unheard-of prices for theater seats in Boston. All this preliminary exploitation, possibly, was unfair to Señorita Meller, in that she has not appeared under such unusual conditions in Europe, where she has been essentially a music hall entertainer.

Metropolitan Theater

Douglas MacLean in "That's My Baby," his latest Paramount farce, in this week's offering at the Metropolitan Theater as a feature picture. The star has a large following, and they will like his new story for its sustained humor and pleasant sentiment, garnished with much lively action in the way of airplane and auto chases. Margaret Morris plays the feminine lead agreeably. John Murray Anderson has outdone himself in his lovely stage spectacle, "The Grecian Urn." There are short news, comedy and scenic reels, and varied musical entertainment, besides selections by the exemplary orchestra and the

charming Janis and Norah Bayes.

Boston Stage Notes

For a second week the bright new farce, "The Oyster," is being acted by the resident company at the Copeland Theater.

"The Big Parade," war romance, at the Majestic, and Douglas Fairbanks in "The Black Pirate" at the Tremont in the incident called "Grandmother's Dress." True to herself, she made no overtures to what the onlookers' interest. She did not strive to make the audience like her once, which is the way of Elsie Janis, Harry Lauder, Al Jolson and Norah Bayes, but waited for the audience to like her. A daring attitude, indeed, but one that is justified by "I am what I am," indeed, that is the Señorita's philosophy.

It became clear at once that Señorita Meller has a volatile imagination. In the first, and every number following, she established the mood of her songs in the wings, and held that mood until the end. Her eyes, indeed, are admirable, in accenting the character of the incident and in giving a hint of continuity, as if the personage's existence did not end with her disappearance. Just so, the character lives before the audience sees her.

Evident, too, was her cleverness, her intelligent resourcefulness, her calculating skill, her suppleness of body and arms. "No arms dancer" can do more with her hands than Raquel Meller. Her line is always flowing and floating, and there is no sense of weight in her gestures. She does not make the mistake of being more Spanish than the Spanish—that would be contrary to her way of being herself, and keeping clearly within her known range of expression. Thus she gives merely the delicate emphasis necessary to carry in the theater to her play of the mantilla, to her coy or mischievous winks, and to the coquettish and insolent songs and dance production.

TEXTILE SCHOOL TO HOLD EXERCISES

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 24 (Special)—Dr. William C. Crawford, director of the Boston Trade School, will be the speaker at the graduation exercises of the Bradford Durfee Textile School, the evening of May 28. Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, will award the association's medal which is given annually to the member of the graduating class of the highest standing.

Diplomas will be given to 16 day students and 24 evening students.

DRY HEADQUARTERS TO OPEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 25 (Special)—The Rev. R. S. Powey recently elected head of the central western district of the State Anti-Saloon League will establish headquarters at 113 Princeton Street here next week he said yesterday.

of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in the disposition of the case. Mr. Goodwin was unable to attend the court proceedings, but sent a letter which was read into the records of the case. In it he sketched Mr. Clark's record as a motorist which includes one arrest for driving while intoxicated after which his license was revoked, and two arrests for driving without a license since that revocation. Mr. Goodwin concluded his letter by outlining the law in the case, and said:

"Now that I have called this law to your attention, I would assume that you will follow the mandate of the Legislature."

MR. DAWES TO COME ON 'THE MINUTE MAN'

Vice-President Makes Plans for His Visit to Salem

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25 (Special)—When Vice-President Dawes leaves Chicago for New England on July 5 to participate in the Salem tercentenary celebration he will take "the Minute Man," the new crack train of the Boston & Maine Railroad, retracing in part the route followed by Rufus Dawes, his ancestor of Revolutionary days, who paralleled the more famous ride of Paul Revere.

The Vice-President has made final arrangements for his visit with Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine. Leaving Chicago on "the Minute Man" at 5:30 p. m. on July 5 the Vice-President will arrive at the North Station at 7:25 the next evening and will be the guest over night of Daniel G. Wing, chairman of the First National Bank of Boston, whom he was associated with a banker in Lincoln, Neb., some years ago. He will go to Salem on Wednesday, July 7.

The Vice-President indicated that he may spend a few days at some New England summer resort after the exercises.

The "Minute Man" organizations of Concord and Acton, who are perpetuating the "embattled farmers" of a century and a half ago, are expected to turn out for a demonstration to the Vice-President as "the Minute Man" train passes through the historic countryside.

TEACHERS' COURSES TO START IN JULY

Boston One of 16 Centers for Extension Classes

Boston is one of 16 centers in which courses for teachers will be held under auspices of state university extension, during the month of July.

Worcester, Springfield, Attleboro, Brockton, Fall River, Gloucester, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Quincy, Salem and Taunton are the other places. Last year in 11 cities nearly 1,500 teachers enrolled in similar courses.

"If Worcester would pay to the district say two-thirds of one-half of the total Quinauxet capital cost, as Worcester's contribution to the capital cost of Long Meadow, including dam, locks and the Worcester tunnel, it would begin by saving \$1,000,000. Worcester need pay in annual water rates for all its needs than the annual cost of pumping from Quinauxet of 5,000,000 gallons daily plus the cost of Quinauxet's sanitary supervision and maintenance (not enough greater to be impractical).

Get Better Water

"Worcester should get better water from Long Meadow by reason of longer bleaching and storage in the larger reservoir, and would have a supply by gravity of excellent water all of elevation for its high service area, probably sufficient to take care of all growth for the next 50 years.

"On the other hand, the Worcester would start out with a capital expenditure of \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, would set plenty of water for the growth of the next 10 years, and meanwhile be safe against disaster in the opportunity for emergency supplies, by chlorinated Cochituate and chlorinated water from the South Sudbury, and by a brief, somewhat expensive and intensive campaign of water waste prevention, when and if the emergency comes. The five or 10 years would give ample time to work out the engineering problems much better than has yet been done for proceeding step by step toward the week of July 4.

CODMAN SQUARE ASKS NEW LIGHTING SYSTEM

With Robert G. Wilson, member of the Boston City Council, a delegation of citizens of the Codman Square Improvement Association of Dorchester, asked Mayor Nichols to authorize an appropriation for the installation of a modern lighting system in the square.

The Mayor told them frankly that at present the city is carrying a large financial burden to which he hesitates to make any addition. Nevertheless he promised to consider carefully their request.

NEW ORCHESTRAL SERIES PLANNED

Yale Body Reorganized to Meet Recent Criticisms

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25 (AP)—Reorganization of the Yale student council to effect more adequate enforcement of the honor system in Yale College was announced here yesterday. The council has now become a more representative body with two additional sophomores and one junior in place of the three members formerly elected by the council itself.

It was said that the work of the student council had formerly been viewed with indifference which made many of the results of its efforts ineffective. With a recent agitation to abolish the honor system, a reform movement set in that has made the council a more active body.

In the past the council included three sophomores, five juniors, seven seniors, the chairman of the Yale News and three members elected by this group. The changes give the lower classes additional representation and are expected to facilitate enforcement of the system among the students of those classes.

MAN'S FAMILY SAVES HIM FROM PRISON

"If it were not for your eight children, I would not suspend this sentence," said Judge Riley in Malden district court in sentencing William T. Clark, automobile painter of Medford, for driving after his license had been revoked. "As the case stands now, if you put your hands off the wheel of an automobile, you automatically go to jail." The sentence was 10 days in the house of correction but it was suspended for three months.

Judge Riley had asked the advice

RAILROAD'S LAND CLAIM OPPOSED

Forest Service Makes Counter Charge Against Northern Pacific Grant

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25—Classification of the land grant of the Northern Pacific Railway Company in Idaho from 1885 to 1887 was described by A. A. Crane of Seattle, Wash., a member of the classifying commission, as "one of the biggest steals ever made against the Government."

Mr. Crane, the only known surviving commissioner of the group that

resumption of hydraulic mining where it can be conducted without damage to other interests.

Southern California brought a story of a new industry, the manufacture of cotton and silk. The San Diego County Silk Company operating a 320-acre tract of mulberry trees is said to represent the first commercial unit of its kind in the United States in the development of the raw silk industry. At present only one raw silk plant is in operation west of the Mississippi, it is said. That is located at Hermosa Beach, having been established about two years ago. This plant is now running to full capacity and has recently arranged to double its equipment to meet the demands of the Los Angeles market.

WISCONSIN TO TEST MODIFICATION MOVE

MADISON, Wis., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—It remains for the Supreme Court of Wisconsin to decide whether voters are to be called upon to register their opinion, at next November's general elections, on modification of the Voelsted Act to legalize 2.75 per cent beer.

The court has consented to rule on the question. It has granted permission to the forestry bureau responsible.

The forestry bureau was responsible for the investigation. It demanded an examination of land grant classifications as a move to counter a reclassification by the railroad for 4,000,000 acres of western lands, claimed under the act of 1884. Three million acres of the claimed acreage was located in national forest reserves that the Government has carefully guarded and nurtured for 20 years.

The Forest Service was aroused and appealed to Congress. A resolution was enacted which halted the making of any additional land grant patents and at the same time ordered a thorough inquiry into the operation of the land grant classifications.

D. F. McGowan, attorney for the bureau, who is conducting the prosecution for the congressional committee, declared that the resolution was the first measure in behalf of the Government that had been approved in land grant legislation since the policy of giving land to railroads was instituted.

"The Northern Pacific has had 17 remedial acts passed in its behalf since the original Act of 1884," Mr. McGowan declared, "to allow it various extensions of time and other aid in meeting its obligations to the Government. Until Congress ordered this inquiry and directed that the awarding of patents by the Department of the Interior be halted until it had examined the subject, the Government had never had any favor extended to it.

Grant of 40,000,000 Acres

"The Act of 1884 granted the Northern Pacific approximately 40,000,000 acres of land as a Government subsidy to aid in the construction of the transcontinental line. The carrier claims 4,000,000 acres are still due.

"The Forest Service, through witnesses who participated in the making of classifications in the frontier days of the west, is proposing to demonstrate that the railroads, by a system of controlled classifications, passed off worthless land as mineral lands and then claimed them for valuable timber and farm acreage. The Act of 1884 specified that the railroad could not claim mineral lands.

"We paid little attention to the mineral content of the land," Mr. Crane informed the committee.</p

Dr. Eliot Believes Dry Law Beneficial and Enforceable

Also Sees Era of Struggling Between Capital and Labor Drawing to a Close

Believing prohibition to be beneficial and that it can be enforced, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, in the first interview he has given to the press in many years, sends a special message to the young people of America.

A potent thought which Dr. Eliot expressed to John B. Kennedy in the current issue of *Our Army's Weekly* is that he sees the passing of the struggle between capital and labor and their unions and in their stead will come the common sense of arbitration without organized moral or physical force. America, he adds, must become a partner, not a patron, of all the world.

"If I had the opportunity to say a final word to all the young people of America," he says, "it would be this: 'Don't think too much about yourself. When all you can think of is yourself, you're in a bad way.'

"It may be advisable to amend the Volstead law slightly to permit the manufacture and sale of light beer; but beyond that it would be dangerous to go."

Alcohol a Major Evil

"We have in alcoholism a major evil which must be fought. Although I drink stimulants moderately—beer and wine—until I was past 80, becoming teetotaler at the time of the war and remaining so ever since—I see distinct advantages for our country in prohibition, if it can be thoroughly enforced, and I think it can."

"When we had local option in the State of Massachusetts in the old liquor days, there was the same sort of surreptitious drinking that now prevails. Women would carry bottles of spirits in their purses and hip flasks were as general in dry territory as they are now."

"On the surface there appears to be a new social hypocrisy on the part of the outwardly dry who are privately wet. But an unruly thirst is no less efficient a gravedigger than uncontrolled appetite, and the quality of illicit liquor combined with the energy of its consumption can be depended upon to remove industrious drinkers from the sphere of social problems."

"New generations will find that they can get along without liquor, even though many of the young are drinkers who might not have been otherwise. But I believe their number is balanced by those who do not drink but who would drink if liquor were legal and cheap. When the discovery is made by young Americans that drink is neither desirable nor useful, prohibition will be truly effective because then it will be an accepted and not a controversial fact."

"Too much has been written and talked about the wilfulness and wildness of young Americans. I have seen children grow into men and women during four generations. The manners of your youth today are queer, but their morals are no worse than those of their predecessors."

"The free condition of women politically and in the field of livelihood-earning has brought about social change. I see nothing to regret in that unless it is that American women are getting away from motherhood."

Capital and Labor

"Our high standard of living, with its impulse to continuous pleasure-seeking, carries a penalty. It forces on life rigid economic regulation; it tends to put selfishness at a premium. This standard has been steadily improved for working people; but has resulted in dangerous emulation among the so-called professional, salaried classes."

"The days are happily gone when American workingmen received a dollar a day and were continually menaced by immigrants coming into this country daily by thousands. I believe the era of struggle between Capital and Labor is drawing to a close because it is so well known that this struggle is unprofitable for both. I believe union in labor will pass and combinations among employers will pass, for the common sense of arbitration without organized moral or physical force is becoming more apparent and convincing. The American standard of living will survive."

QUARANTINE RULING VOID AFTER JULY 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25—Quarantine restrictions that have been in

BULGARIA DONATES TIMBER TO HELP MISSION SCHOOLS

Government Takes This Means of Aiding the American Institution at Sofia Rather Than Burden Already Heavy Treasury

Prof. Floyd H. Black of Robert College in Constantinople, who is president elect of the Sofia American schools in Bulgaria, and who has been studying in the graduate school at Harvard, together with the trustees of the Sofia American schools, is rejoicing at the news recently received by Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the foreign department of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to the effect that the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria has passed a resolution to donate 15,000 cubic meters of timber for the construction of new buildings for the school. The timber is to be cut from the Government forests.

The news was transmitted under date of April 29 by Stoyan Miloshev, a graduate of Robert College, Constantinople, in the class of 1900, and president of the Bank of Sofia and a member of the Bulgarian Parliament.

Declaring that America is drinking very little genuine liquor and that 99 per cent of what it is drinking is denatured alcohol in some form, Mr. Volstead, who is now connected with the prohibition enforcement staff at St. Paul, made a verbal attack on opponents of the dry law and proponents of amendments which would permit the sale of wines and beers.

Expert evidence shows that 15,000 cubic meters of timber in the forest

is equivalent to 10,000 cubic meters of finished lumber. Experts on ground report that this 15,000 cubic feet of timber should produce all expense of manufacture at least 3,000 cubic meters of finished lumber, delivered to place where it will be needed, and which, according to the present market price, will be worth all the way from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 leva, or in the vicinity of \$36,000 or \$37,000.

Mr. Miloshev reports that the Government desires with this donation to testify again to its good will and its readiness to help in every way in its power the establishment of these model American colleges in Sofia and at the same time expresses regret that the financial condition of the country does not warrant it to make a donation in ready cash.

Has Been Personally Active

Mr. Miloshev has been actively interested in the transfer of these American schools from Samokov down to the capital and in establishing a Bulgarian committee for the purpose of raising in Bulgaria a sum of at least 2,000,000 leva to aid the American board of trustees in transferring the schools to the new site recently selected near Sofia. He is an admirer of American education and an enthusiastic supporter of the American schools project.

force in the western part of Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut, will be removed on July 1, it is announced by the Department of Agriculture.

This region is part of a "barrier zone" consisting of a strip of territory including western New England and eastern New York, and extending from Canada to Long Island Sound, established about three years ago. Quarantine restrictions were not imposed on New York, however. The removal of the restrictions on the New England side will place that area in the same category as New York.

The released territory includes 2819 square miles in Vermont, 958 in Massachusetts, and 217 square miles in Connecticut. In this region all restrictions on the shipment of products have been removed.

The original purpose of the quarantine was to prevent the spread of the gypsy moth. A "barrier zone" is no longer needed.

NEW STABILITY GIVEN AIRPLANE

Cabin Type to Be-Produced on Quantity Schedule, Inventor Announces



By the Associated Press

New York, May 25

A FIREMAN'S courageous leap through the air from the top of a swaying ladder, three stories high, resulted in saving a mother and two small children in a Harlem tenement fire yesterday.

No Mechanic Needed

The airplane has such inherent stability, it is said by the inventor, that it straightens out in a flying position even when the pilot removes hands and feet from controls and trots the motor.

Great Things in the Making

Work of the preparatory committee and of the conference itself became specific as it was explained by Dr. Gilbert.

"We are seeking," he said, "a statistical picture of the world's resources and industries. For example, we ask: 'What is the world wheat situation? How much is being produced every year? What nations are producing more than they consume? How much is produced and consumed in England, Argentina, Italy, Germany, the United States?' Once these questions are answered, we are in a position to make specific recommendations. We might say to Italy: 'You may well use some of your surplus population to increase the production of wheat,' or we may say to some other nation, 'It is economic folly for you to maintain a high tariff barrier to protect an infant wheat industry. Instead, lower your barrier, and buy your wheat more cheaply from abroad.'

The cotton situation is equally practical, Dr. Gilbert pointed out. The British Government is encouraging the growth of cotton in Egypt and the west coast of Africa by means of the Economic Commodity. American cotton is produced more cheaply than is Egyptian cotton, and according to evidence at hand the situation is likely to continue. Therefore, one of the earliest specific recommendations of the conference would be pointed out to Great Britain the economic difficulty of the task she is attempting.

In its discussion of the international coal situation, Dr. Gilbert said that the conference is expected to give much assistance to Great Britain in working out this vital problem. In attendance at the committee were Sir Hubert Llewellyn-Smith, official economist for the British Government and Sir Arthur Balfour, head of British industry, and both contributed to the discussion of coal problems.

In England, it was explained, it is contended that coal cannot be sold on the market for a price sufficient to pay the miners a living wage. Hence the general strike in May. The conference will consider the influences of the international economic situation on British development, to see what conclusions may be drawn.

Perhaps England should gradually retire from the coal business. Perhaps a tariff is justified.

The contest is held annually for the editors adjudged first and second best appearing in any periodical between March 1 and April 30, 1926. More than 50 editorials appearing in newspapers within that time were received at the Boston headquarters. They ranged from Lubec, Me., to San Diego, Calif., and from Hamilton, Ont., to Key West, Fla.

Cheat Production the Goal

In the final analysis, Dr. Gilbert said, goods must be obtained where they can be produced most cheaply. An economic reorganization of world centers of production will probably be an eventual result of the conference's work, he indicated. He does not look for absolute and universal free trade, but a reasonable approach to unrestricted circulation. There will always be certain tariffs, he said, but they should be fixed, static, permanent, and recognized.

Since the war, a tendency has sprung up to make each nation economically independent, he explained. Many countries have erected new tariff walls to protect infant industries which they did not need.

Austria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, South American states,

in particular have sought to stand on their own feet, largely as a result of the belief that foreign states might be cut off. It will be an early task of the committee, he said, to point out when nations are attempting the impossible, and to substitute the free passage of goods to tariff walls which penalize alike the importer and the exporter.

One great difficulty which the con-

SIMPLIFY TRADE TO BAR WAR IS AIM OF WORLD CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

practical ones, and each question has its relative importance in the scheme of things. What is wanted is not mere information, but an effort to pick out the main factors of the vital problems for which satisfactory solutions may be found as means of an international discussion.

The second phase of the work will be entered upon at the next session of the preparatory committee, to be held in Geneva, the first two weeks of October, 1926, immediately after adjournment of the League of Nations Assembly. At this meeting the facts gathered will be arranged and classified. Problems ripe for settlement and capable of successful consideration must be selected and prepared for presentation. Potential international compact must be drafted.

The third phase of preparatory work has been outlined by M. Georges Theunis, Belgian Minister of State, in these terms: "It is necessary to create a favorable international atmosphere; for some time past, a certain improvement in this respect has occurred; nevertheless, each of the members of the preparatory committee must do all in his power to create the atmosphere which is essential to the success of the conference.

It will be necessary to dispel the numerous misunderstandings which cannot fail to arise, to define the objects we wish to attain, and to show that this conference is directed against no one, but is solely concerned with the public good; it is essential to have the full and complete co-operation of every country and every class. It must also be shown that at the present time no country can live in prosperity if other countries are in a state of poverty and uneasiness. This moral propaganda is not one of the least important parts of the work which remains to be done."

Officers of the Stinson Airplane Company have been elected in Detroit, several bank presidents being on the board of directors and machinery is now installed in the new plant at Northville, near Detroit. Mr. Stinson, president of the company, said.

The airplane has such inherent stability, it is said by the inventor, that it straightens out in a flying position even when the pilot removes hands and feet from controls and trots the motor.

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WOMEN'S CLUB FEDERATION IS STANCH ON PROHIBITION

Convention Gathering in Atlantic City Will Renew Positive Allegiance to Law Enforcement—Home Making to Be a Program Feature

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 25.—An uncompromising stand against modification of the Prohibition Law and for a tightening of law enforcement all along the line will be taken by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This was the prediction of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the federation, as more than 10,000 women, representing a membership of 2,800,000, gathered here for the opening of the eighth biennial convention.

The federation program for law enforcement, world peace and the improvement of standards of the American homes is being discussed at preliminary meetings of the executive committee, the board of directors, and the policy committee.

Prohibition Question Answered

"The question as to where we stand on prohibition was answered at the 1924 biennial, when we went on record for loyal support of the Volstead Act," said Mrs. Sherman. "The need for stressing this phase of our law enforcement program at the present time is indicated by the organized opposition to the prohibition law. It is the only phase of law enforcement in this country on which there is such organized opposition."

The contentious and highly technical question of armament limitation as a problem of national policy will be subordinated in the convention discussions to the more fundamental problem of the causes of international conflicts, according to Mrs. Sherman. She is asking for earnest consideration of the tentative program drawn up by the permanent national committee on the causes and cure of war.

The committee, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as chairman and Mrs. Sherman as vice-chairman, is composed of representatives of the eight national organizations sending delegates to the first national conference on the causes and cure of war which met in Washington a year ago, and was empowered to make a preliminary study as a basis for a future program to eliminate the chief causes of war by an organized campaign of public education. Mrs. Sherman will present the tentative program to the federation for its approval.

1,000,000 New Members Sought

One million new members from the farm homes of the nation is the goal set by Mrs. Sherman in a campaign for increased membership which she will urge upon the federation.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of extending our influence in small town and rural communities," she said. "At present 59 per cent of our clubs are in towns of 25,000 or under. We want to reach out to the smallest village, to the most isolated farm houses, to enlist women who are interested in the things for which we stand."

A new method of handling resolutions, designed to remove any possibility of hasty or ill-considered action, is being put into effect for the first time. Under the new ruling, all resolutions were sent to the resolutions committee, of which Mrs. John Stipek of Baltimore is chairman, eight weeks ago. They were referred to the state federations for study, and copies of the revised resolutions are being placed in the hands of every delegate on her arrival.

State Group Conferences

Preliminary conferences of the state groups were then called at the various state headquarters, to determine their position on outstanding policies. As a further safeguard to full and free discussion, resolutions will not be voted upon until the day following their submission. Officers of the federation are enthusiastic over this plan. They believe that it will give additional weight to the federation's position on specific projects, and eliminate any chance of "railroading" by small groups.

"Vote for dry candidates for all national and state offices" is the appeal which will be made to federation delegates by Mrs. Edward Franklin White, first vice-president and chairman of the recently created division of law observance. In an interview Mrs. White declared her belief that a candidate's stand on the prohibition law should be the primary consideration to the woman whose vote he is asking. She looks for unanimous adoption of the resolution reiterating the federation's support of the Volstead Act, and emphatically denies reports that state groups are wavering on this point.

The prohibition resolution will serve notice to the country that federated club women will not stand as spectators in the wet and dry fight, but will take an active part wherever prohibition is under fire, leaders declare.

Voting for Dry Candidates

"We can fight opposition to the Volstead law in several ways," said Mrs. White, "first by showing clearly that the majority of women are against any change in the 1/2 per cent standard adopted to carry out the intent of the Eighteenth Amendment; second, by insisting that the law can be enforced; and third, by voting for dry candidates."

The right of the general federation to hold its constituent clubs firmly in line with its general stand on such matters as the child labor amendment is questioned by eight delegations from the Woman's Club of Louisville, Ky. This group, headed by Mrs. Macmillan Miller and Mrs. Geo. Madden Martin has come to the biennial prepared to oppose the proposed revision of the charter, by-laws and standing rules, which will be submitted for approval at the opening business session by the revisions committee, and asking that consideration of changes which they charge would "radically change the entire nature of the organization" be deferred for two years.

Women's Congressional Lobby

Five new state directors were elected, as follows: Mrs. L. A. Miller of Colorado to succeed Mrs. T. A. McHarg, Mrs. E. H. Perryman of Nebraska to succeed Mrs. Edgar B. Penny, Miss Susie V. Powell of Mississippi to succeed Mrs. Rollston, Mrs. William B. Lyman of Idaho to succeed Mrs. L. B. Green, Mrs. L. McEvans of Connecticut to succeed Mrs. F. P. Mealey.

The purpose and achievements of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, which has been called "the most powerful lobby in Washington," were outlined by Mrs. Kate Trenholme Abrams of Washington, vice-chairman of the department of legislation, at a group conference of state legislative chairmen. The spirit of co-operation which brought 23 national groups together to work for their common aims has made this unique body of women leaders an outstanding success, she declared.

"It is not too much to say that never before has such an experiment been tried by women, and the fact that the joint congressional committee has lived and grown stronger each year has proved that it is no longer an experiment but a very necessary part of the club

life of American women," Mrs. Abrams said.

The social activities of the convention, ranging all the way from sailing excursions to formal receptions, began with a dinner given in honor of Mrs. Sherman by the heads of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania hostess clubs. Mrs. M. G. Tull of Philadelphia, chairman of the local biennial board, and Mrs. H. H. Clark of Woodbury, N. J. An official reception in honor of all delegates will be held at Haddon Hall, convention headquarters, following the formal opening of the convention.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 25 (P)—Rescue of the American home from influences, which would relate it to the background, will be one of the keynotes of the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

A complete revolution in home life, in the opinion of Mrs. John D. Sherman, national president, will develop from the meeting, for which 10,000 women have gathered here.

"Even as clothiers and steel workers and psychologists meet to discuss their lines of work," she said, "so will the home builders for the next 10 days in Atlantic City."

Other subjects to be scrutinized include the proposed federal department of education, child labor, uniform marriage and divorce laws, and legislation affecting Americans in

Mrs. Maggie Barry, of Texas, chairman of the federation's American home division said that the convention would endeavor also to discover whether women had adopted a habit of drudgery in the home or were merely ignorant of labor saving devices.

A survey of 3,000,000 homes in the country revealed, she said, that 92 per cent of American women did their house work without any help, and that there was great waste of women power through inadequate equipment.

"In rural districts," she asserted, "the barns are equipped with water-power devices, while women get their water from the wells."

BUILDING INDUSTRY MAKES NEW RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 25 (P)—An unprecedented volume of building construction was carried on in the United States during the first four months of 1926, according to the semi-annual national report of the American Construction Council just made public. The report reveals a 20 per cent increase as compared with the same period of 1925, which was considered an outstanding year in building.

Along with the greater quantity of building, according to the surveys, has come an increased demand for better quality, not only in large building, but also homes of moderate prices. One indication of the awakened interest in better building was said to be the nation-wide demand from the public as well as the construction industry for the council's recent pamphlet "Six Steps in Building or Buying a Home."

Proposed Rewarding

The proposed rewarding as it will be presented to the convention for approval would substitute the following definition of the federation objects: "To promote projects for the betterment of humanity and to make concerted action toward that end."

Officers of the federation believe this will more clearly define the legitimate scope of action.

TACOMA POWER PLANT OPENED BY PRESIDENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25 (P)—The new municipal power plant at Tacoma, Wash., was opened at 3:30 eastern standard time by President Coolidge, who pressed a key in the White House setting the machinery in operation. The President pressed for a key a miniature gold spike set into a special apparatus controlling the wire which stretched from coast to coast.

The ceremony was in the executive office of the White House and was attended by the entire Washington state delegation in the House and Senate.

The key was presented to the Lincoln High School in Tacoma, who made the trip across the continent for the purpose.

PRIESTS' REGISTERING ORDERED IN HIDALGO

MEXICO CITY, May 25 (P)—Special dispatches from Pachuca say that Bishop Marques Zarate, who is on trial charged with violating the religious clauses of the Constitution, appeared in court in his ecclesiastical garb. The court ordered him to remove it. The bishop protested, but obeyed.

In the State of Hidalgo regulations have been issued limiting ministers to one for each cult in each municipality except Pachuca and Tulancingo, where two ministers are to be permitted. Priests are required to register with the state authorities before the convention.

Treasurer's Report

The report of Mrs. Florence Floore, treasurer, showed disbursements for the last two years of \$144,203.60, with receipts of \$164,020.23. The federation has spent \$8474 on its national home equipment survey. The first phase of this survey, covering urban homes in every state, will be completed May 31, and its results laid before the convention.

The board of directors also discussed the status of the Alaska federated clubs, which after the present convention will be on a territorial rather than a state basis.

Members of the Alaska clubs believe they should continue on their present basis, and are asking that the four clubs and 200 members of Alaska be present at future conventions with voting privileges.

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GIRLS' WELFARE WORK STRESSED

Co-operative Clubs International Is to Promote Varied Activities

DES MOINES, Ia., May 25 (Special)—Making girls' welfare the outstanding feature of activities to be promoted the coming year through the Co-operative Clubs International was the note emphasized at the first business session of the organization's seventh annual convention. The plan to sponsor girl activities on a large scale was presented by W. Percy McDonald of Memphis, Tenn., international president, and is supported by the national chairman, J. G. Robertson of Kansas City.

Investigation of living conditions for girls and improvement of provisions for their care in special institutions as one phase of the movement, and recognition of their achievements will be suggested to the clubs. Kansas City, St. Joseph, Long Beach and Tulsa clubs sponsored "Girls' Week" this year and the present movement aims to make the observance a national one.

12,000 Girls Parade

Girls' homes and institutions were visited and surveys were made of conditions that could be remedied. Booths by Campfire Girls, Girl Scouts and other organizations were set up and 12,000 girls paraded through the principal city streets.

The climax of the entire observance as planned will be turning over the reins of city government for one day to its girl citizens, a plan already in operation in many cities for boys. Every office in the City Hall, including the Mayor's will be run by the future female voters.

Four cities are bidders in close competition for the international convention of 1927: Atlantic City, N. J.; Columbus, O.; Kelsey City, Fla., and Long Beach, Calif. Samuel Ganz of Kansas City was named chairman of the resolutions committee.

Magazine Advised

Mr. McDonald recommended employment of a full-time secretary, extension of competitive clubs through activities of members and not through paid organizers, regular publication of the official club organ, the International Co-operative, and adoption of girls' work as an international project to follow.

He reported the incorporation of the Co-operative Clubs International during the year under the state laws of Kansas. Ten new clubs were founded during the year. Mr. and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo of Los Angeles welcomed the Girls' Band of Kansas City. Mr. McAdoo was scheduled to deliver the principal address.

A thousand delegates are present, terminal points represented being Long Beach, Calif.; Kelsey City, Fla.; Duluth, Minn., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN'S SYMPHONY WINS RECOGNITION

Orchestra at Chicago Gets State Charter

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 25—Indicative of increasing recognition of the value of service by women in activities formerly confined to men is the announcement that the Secretary of State of Illinois has granted a charter to the Chicago Woman's Symphony Orchestra, now a corporation, not for profit, of which Miss Elena Monæk, organizer, is president and conductor.

This became known when the orchestra, announced recently at the appearances in the Woman's World's Fair in Chicago, as the only one in this country composed exclusively of women, presented a program at the Illinois Federation of Music Clubs convention.

It was stated by Miss Monæk that a contract had been signed for her group to appear next January at the Woman's World's Fair to be held in St. Louis, Mo. Women are patronizing this orchestra of women, too, the recent convention of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs having engaged the artists as a feature of its program.

CASH REGISTER PATENT LICENSE SETTLES SUIT

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We invite you to come and select your bulbs from

the flowering exhibits.

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your bulbs at harvest time in Holland. Bulbs will be shipped to you in time for fall planting.

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South Sea Explorers Report Disappearance of an Island

German Survey Ship Makes Repeated Trips Over Course Where Island Had Been Charted—New Records of Ocean Currents Established

CAPE TOWN, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—Some remarkable ocean discoveries are reported by the German survey ship Meteor, which arrived in Cape Town recently after a voyage of 11 weeks in the south Atlantic Ocean. The expedition was organized by the Oceanoigraphic Institute of Berlin, and this is the second voyage undertaken by the group of enthusiastic natural scientists who have worked aboard the Meteor.

The ship's last port of call was Buenos Aires, and after leaving there she made the passage of the Straits of Magellan, and then as far south as the limit of the pack ice. Among the many geographical discoveries reported is the disappearance of Thompson Island, which was supposed to lie to the northeast of the mysterious Bouvet Island.

The commander of the Meteor, Captain Spies, gave a most interesting account of the voyage. When she sailed from Buenos Aires soon after Christmas Day, the Meteor met a Chilean survey ship, and from her took aboard a pilot who had spent many years charting the broken waters of Cape Horn.

Trip Through Straits
Our program did not include a voyage through the Straits, but I was most interested in Magellan," said Captain Spies, "and I decided to make the passage. It was most difficult navigation. The mountains towered above the narrow channel and we saw the glaciers on the heights above us. All the land was covered with snow and ice."

When she emerged from the Straits into the Pacific Ocean, the Meteor turned southeast and ran before the "roaring forties" for South Georgia. Here the German natural scientists were disappointed to find that the Discovery, the British survey ship, had sailed 10 days before their arrival, though three of the British expedition had been left behind on the island at the whaling station to continue their mineralogical researches.

Sailing again toward the southeast, Captain Spies followed the South Antilles Arc, and there discovered the deepest parts of the Atlantic Ocean. Off the South Shetland Islands, 2,000 meters deeper than any yet taken in the Atlantic were made. During the many months that the Meteor has been at sea making soundings of the ocean, at no spot has a greater depth than 6,000 meters been plumbed.

In the uncharted depths which separate the Tierra del Fuego from South Georgia, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys, the fact was established that the submarine mountains follow a similar arc to that described by the sea bottom of the Antilles Arc in the Gulf of Mexico.

Snow and Icebergs

"Through fog and snow and icebergs we sailed to find Bouvet Island," went on the captain. "Occasionally we had clean weather and the icebergs were a great sight, but often we had to creep through the ice listening for the echo of our ship's bell from approaching icebergs. In this region the elusive Bouvet Island had to be found."

The difficulty of the navigators lay in the fact that for days at a time the sun was hidden and no bearings could be taken. "The island was hard to find," said the captain, "but at last we sighted it."

"We set ourselves a far harder job, however, when we started the search for the other island of the group, which the British atlas marks as Thompson Island."

For days the Meteor cruised up and down on parallel routes past the spot where German and British navigators have seen the island. But no sign of any break in the face of the ocean could be found. In the latest volumes of all the best-known British atlases the island is marked, but Captain Spies gives the definite assurance that, if the earlier explorers were correct in marking an island there, the island no longer exists. After a search which left no possible doubt Captain Spies sailed due south into the frozen seas.

Daylight, Four Hours

He had chosen high summer for this part of the expedition, but nevertheless as he sailed nearer the pole he found the hours between sunset and sunrise were reduced to four.

"It was a good summer, the seas were clear of small floating ice, and we should have sailed much farther south," Captain Spies explained, "but we had to save our coal. We had 11 weeks at sea to provide for, and the voyage north to Cape Town was still head."

It was during this most southerly

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point of the Meteor's voyage and the Cape that the next important discovery was made. Taking daily soundings in 6,000 meters, it was found that the ship was gradually drawing away from the mountain chain which runs down the South Atlantic.

This mountain chain was followed, and daily samples of water from the ocean bottom and temperature taken four miles beneath the ship showed that the Antarctic submarine currents were broken by this range and prevented from approaching the coast of South Africa.

When the mountain range was crossed it was discovered that the Agulhas current, running on the sea bottom, was turned north by the same range, and ran north to wash the coast of the African continent.

CHess by George Ballard

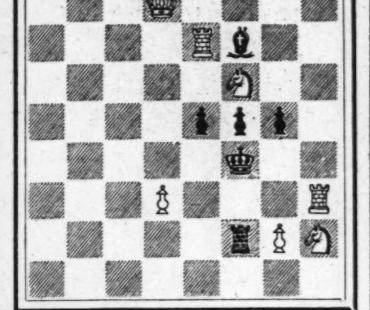
PROBLEM NO. 785

By F. W. Jordan,
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

Original: Composed especially for
The Christian Science Monitor.

Black

6 Pieces

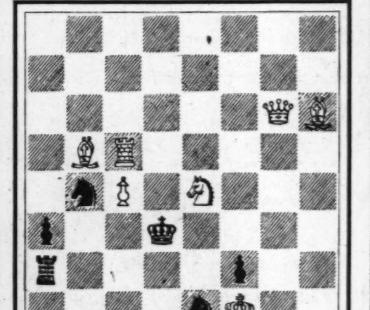


PROBLEM NO. 786

By M. Havel,

Black

6 Pieces



SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 782. R-Q7

White to play and mate in two

Black

6 Pieces

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Interferences of Black rooks

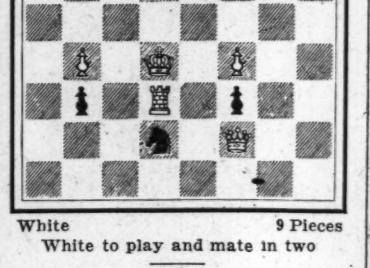
would be taken care of by the Black pawns which

the Black piece which causes the interferences. The following example can be left to one's taste whether it is a subjective of two rooks or an objective by the Black knight.

By H. Moller

Black

10 Pieces



NOTES

Sheffield, Eng., captured all three competitors promoted by the Yorkshire Chess Association, L. Brown Shield (second time in succession), the Yorkshire Observer Trophy, and permanent possession of the second Edwin Woodhouse Cup (for the third successive win), by defeating

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Gains of Nearly £10,
000,000

CALCUTTA, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—The latest railway budget introduced by Sir Charles Innes reflects the improved financial conditions of the railways of India, just as the railways themselves are but the microcosm of the vastly improved condition of the national finances of the country.

During 1921-1922 the railways for the first time for over 20 years ran at a substantial loss of over Rs. 9 crores (£6,000,000); the year following there was a small loss of Rs. 1 crore (£666,000). Thereafter conditions steadily improved. The year 1924-1925 actually gave the railways a profit of Rs. 14½ crores (nearly £10,000,000); the year 1925-1926 one of Rs. 10½ crores (£7,000,000), while the year 1926-1927 is also estimated to show a profit of £7,000,000. The reasons for the decline during the current year compared with the record of 1924-1925 are interesting, and show how depression or expansion of trade vitally affects the prosperity of railways.

Compared with the budget expectation of 1925-1926 receipts fell off by Rs. 153 lakhs (£1,000,000) and expenditure by Rs. 113 lakhs (£750,000) compared with the estimated figure. The fall of revenue was because the shipments of wheat and coal recorded a substantial falling off. Sir Charles Innes told the House that when he made his budget speech a year ago he had hopes of a really good wheat crop. Unfortunately, unfavorable weather conditions set in, and the final forecast showed a crop of nearly 1,000,000 tons less than in the preceding year. The whole of the exportable surplus was, in fact, wiped out.

State Has First Call

The railways being again left with substantial surpluses, the problem has been how to apply them. Under the convention with the Government made, in order to secure freedom for the railways to plan out their budget on commercial lines, the state has the first call on the railway surplus. The railways' contribution to the state is assessed at 1 per cent on the capital at charge during 1923-1924 and 1924-1926 plus one-fifth of the surplus profits each year, or a gross total of Rs. 760 lakhs, a net total of Rs. 601 lakhs (£4,000,000) during 1926-1927 and a net total of Rs. 532 lakhs (about £3,500,000) during the

current year. The net contribution is arrived at by deducting losses sustained annually on what are known as the strategic railways, that is to say railways built on the frontier in connection with the defense of India and not with a view to making commercial profits.

Fares Too High

The fact was that the railways had found that fares and freight were too high. Not only were they losing traffic, they were also losing revenue. This applied particularly to the first and second-class fares which therefore get the benefit of the greatest reduction. Concessions are also made to the third-class traveler. While receipts from third-class fares were still increasing the rate of increase was very slow. Of slightly over a score of rupees which are being remitted in fares, third-class passengers benefit to the extent of Rs. 81 lakhs.

The railways, too, are paying attention to the grievances of the coal industry, special concessions being given to commercial coal carried more than 400 miles.

"Europe has been written about so much and for so long, that there



Woodcut Made Especially for The Christian Science Monitor by Bertrand Zadig
James Stephens, Irish Poet and Novelist.

Moscow Cellar Houses Something More Costly Than Coal—the Crown Jewels

Moscow

BEAUTY, richness, and historical associations combine to lend romance to the sight of the Russian crown jewels, which are kept in fireproof trunks in stone cellars in a Moscow house and periodically brought out for the inspection of correspondents, and foreign visitors. The barbaric splendor of the jewels is not dimmed even by the very prosaic background against which they are displayed—a plain bare room with a few roughly dressed workmen standing about as guards and watchmen.

Most imposing of all the jewels is the huge 4,000-carat diamond crown which the Tsars wore on state occasions. This crown weighs two kilograms, and is surmounted by a jeweled cross in which a ruby flashes out as the most precious stone. The imperial crown is flanked by two smaller diamond crowns, designed for the Tsarina and the Dowager Tsarina. The seven pieces making up the imperial regalia, which includes besides the crowns a scepter, a ball and a vase (the latter of solid gold), are valued at £50,000,000 rubles. It is doubtful whether so much wealth is concentrated within such a small compass anywhere else in the world.

The collection of crown jewels includes hundreds of smaller pieces, ornate rings, various kinds of necklaces, vases, ornamented boxes. One may note the jeweled saber of Tsar Paul I, who was in the habit of sending whole regiments into Siberian exile by a wave of his saber when they marched out of step in review.

Some of the jewels have colorful associations with the East. There is a diamond of 189 carats, which the Persian Shah sent to the Tsar Nicholas I as compensation for a

certain favor. This diamond is inscribed with the names of all the Persian rulers since the earliest times. Formerly it was placed in front of the Shah's throne as a mark beyond which no subject could tread. And an imaginative novel about it could well be a romantic tale about another magnificent diamond taken by British soldiers from a Buddhist temple in the early days of the British conquest of India and later purchased by Orlov—one of the favorites of Tsarina Catherine II for 290,000.

The jewels offer an extraordinary display of varied color, blue sapphires, sea-green emeralds, transparent aquamarines, ruddy rubies, the whole effect is like one of the fabled treasure stores of the Arabian Nights. One sapphire of 250 carats is valued at 22,000,000 rubles. The collection also includes a chrysolite, largest single stone of its kind in the world, which came from the Ural Mountains. Many of the emeralds, sapphires and other precious stones came from India, traditional home of gorgeous regal display.

An expert in jewels can trace the development of the art of shaping precious stones in the Russian crown collection. To an amateur observer the collection conveys an impression of overpowering splendor, an extraordinarily vivid memorial of the vanished half-Asiatic magnificence of the Tsarist court.

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EDWARD WOOD, Manager

America Grants Opportunities Even to Poets, View of James Stephens

Expressed His Experiences Through His Poems and Talked on Everything Down or Up to Donkeys

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence
INDUSTRIAL America, with its smokestacks and its mines, rural America with its thousand Main Streets—the whole vast continent is a virgin land waiting for poets to cultivate it. All that is needed is a new Columbus (or Ericson) to discover it. So believes James Stephens, the Irish poet and novelist, who here on his second American tour, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, spoke spontaneously and with enthusiasm of the opportunities lying before young American poets.

that of the men. Within his class the American sensational writer is a more competent worker than his brother on the higher ranges. He has "content" without technique. The other has technique without content."

What Poetry Is Made Of

Asked the usual question: Are we too much absorbed in business? Is our rapid life not conducive to development of poets? Mr. Stephens rose to an ardent protest. Environment isn't the thing that counts in creative work, he insisted. It doesn't matter whether a writer lives in Ireland or Alabama, whether he makes his home in the quiet of the woods or in the midst of city noises.

"Experience alone will not make poetry," Mr. Stephens continued. "It is the poet's or the philosopher's subsequent thinking about his experiences that is the stuff of either literature or philosophy. Action may be no more than an external stimulus, but the action that has been brooded in the mind is built by that process into being itself. This brooding is the base of that which we call character, as against temperament, and is the base of everything else that can claim a mental or spiritual value.

"There is a curious constraint about many cultured Americans. They think there is a thing called beauty which is outside themselves. But if they are to find beauty, the last value of life, they must look within. Life is as full here as in any part of the world; but a poet must live as completely in his own head as in his own body."

"The thing of first importance is that he sympathetically—not rationally—understand other people. If he does not have sympathy and reverence for his subject matter, he cannot write poetry about it."

The story of the modern poet shows that he is certainly modern, but that he is not yet poet."

"How poetry is to be appreciated is a subject that greatly interests Mr. Stephens. He would not have poetry taught at all in the schools. He thinks that no country has any claim to precedence when it comes to ill-treating great literature in its schools, but that all need to reform their methods radically."

On Modern Education

"The approach to thinking, and thence to the arts, for children is through their hands," Mr. Stephens said. "Children love physical and manual dexterities. Music and drawing are the arts that most easily exercise these, and they should be taught to all children. Give them the subtleties of color and line. Teach them music with its infinite shading and complexity of sound. I would not have them taught poetry at all. All kinds of manual arts are helpful in training a child to poetry, but poetry itself is altogether too subtle and profound for any child. Great poetry is the maturest thought of the greatest minds; it is out of the reach of anything but maturity, and to think of teaching Shakespeare, Shelley and Aschylus to children is just fantastic, and only

leads them to detect matters that must seem unreasonable and wearisome."

"The great mistake of modern education is the assumption that man is a sack of memory rather than a being of strong and noble purpose. The result is that he is filled with all kinds of miscellaneous junk, loaded and cumbered with terrifying and useless informations. Merely to memorize is not a rational process. The most important thing children can learn is how to use a noble purpose and to carry every task to a finish. They should learn in school how to restrain themselves from greediness, from selfishness and constrain themselves to the opposite of avarice. They should not feel that their education is finished when they leave school. Too often a man's life and his mind, surrounded only by his business interest, becomes landlocked and incapable of any but a limited, habitual usage."

Mr. Stephens, in the course of the interview, spoke only about himself. This was to make clear the influence of teaching poetry by rule in school.

Influence of Browning

"I hated poetry until I was 21," the Irish poet confessed. "I had too much of it in school. Then one day a boy came to go swimming with me. I waited for him to get his clothes, I picked up a book he had. It was a copy of Browning's poems. I read a little, and said to myself, 'Why, the man talks sense,' and then I said, 'I can do this,' and I began to write. Verse began to flow out of me like lava out of a mountain."

"There is a curious constraint about many cultured Americans. They think there is a thing called beauty which is outside themselves. But if they are to find beauty, the last value of life, they must look within. Life is as full here as in any part of the world; but a poet must live as completely in his own head as in his own body."

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"The most a poet can do is to try to remind another person of an experience he already has had. All art is conversation between cultural equals."

"Words are quiet things, but actions and creatures are not. You can't get a cat, a bird, a cow into the quiet harborage of words. To talk about a cat or about any living thing, you must do it in terms of another human being or, more properly, in terms of yourself.

"There is nothing in the world so disagreeable as the hind legs of a goat. Except, perhaps, the hind legs of a donkey. They are the loveliest things that are, unless it be the face of a donkey."

The unheard melody of poetry is right all that matters. It preserves as in amber the lines from an ancient poet and makes poetry the infinitely precious thing that it is, and its absence makes verse the bringer thing that it usually is.

"Many poems are not outlasting poems. They are meant to be crooned or whispered to oneself."

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TOTAL PROHIBITION IS GOAL SOUGHT BY MADRAS IN 20 YEARS

Legislative Council Sees Tendency Toward Dry Law, but Hesitates Because of Loss in Revenue From Licenses

BOMBAY, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—There was a protracted discussion on the report of the Excise Advisory Committee, appointed by the Government of Madras, in the Madras Legislative Council recently.

S. Satyamurti, (University Member) moved a resolution recommending that the Government should declare their policy to be total prohibition of the manufacture, consumption, or sale of alcoholic liquor, and that they should take immediate steps specifically to bring about total prohibition.

The Advisory Committee was wholly inadequate to meet the situation.

The speaker recognized that the Finance Member would be hard put to it to balance the budget if 60,000,000 rupees in excise revenue were taken away at once.

They were willing for it to be spread over a number of years.

Let them pass the resolution and sit down to explore the possibilities of retrenchment and additional taxation, if necessary, between which they should be able to bring about total prohibition within a reasonable time.

FAVORED DRY LAW

The majority of the members expressed themselves as strongly in favor of prohibition and several resolutions were moved, but official members opposed the resolutions on the ground of the financial loss which would accrue to the exchequer.

Two amendments, one demanding that total prohibition should be brought about within 20 years, and another, moved by a member of the depressed classes, urging that no shops selling toddy, arrack, or beer should be located in or within two miles of the localities inhabited by the depressed classes or factories, were passed.

AMENDMENT ON BEHALF OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

Italian Grocery Stores and American Dinner Tables

OVERS of Italy speak in homesick tones of the pleasant luncheons al fresco near Fleischer's, and the savory dinners of Rome. The Italians do know how to cook, but one need not wait for the return to Italy in order to enjoy again many of the dishes. Nearly every city of any size in the United States has its Italian colony, and wherever there is an Italian settlement, there is an Italian grocery store. As Italian colonies in America are for the most part made up of artisans, the Italian specialties here as in Italy, are seldom expensive. Meat is used sparingly in the Italian cuisine. Soups, vegetables, macaroni, spaghetti, rice, and a few dishes made with meat—the cheaper cuts—form the main courses of Italian dinners. With the exception of spumoni ice cream and zabaglione, Italian desserts are very simple, consisting of cheeses, fruits, fresh and dried, and macaroons.

Marketing in Italian Shops

In New York the best Italian shopping district is along Bleeker and Carmine Streets. The heart of it is a few steps from the Sheridan Square station of the Seventh Avenue subway. Stout brown paper shopping bags can be had at most of the stores, and an hour's shopping in the neighborhood is in itself an adventure.

Here formerly, and here alone, one could buy vegetables like broccolini (Italian cauliflower), since become a popular uptown delicacy; zucchini, the slender Italian squashes, and small Italian egg plants. There is a cheese shop on Bleeker Street, just off Seventh Avenue, which is veritably a temple of cheese. It is spotless and tiled. In its windows hang little gourd-shaped cheeses, stuffed with sweet butter. It imports tons of gorgonzola, ripe and green, and in season "bello paese" (beautiful country) cheese, softer and not quite so strong as American cheese, and particularly good when served with pears or apples. Ricotti can be got here, an excellent dessert dish for all who like cream cheeses or ice cream. In many respects, it seems more like ice cream than cheese, and it is customary to serve it, very cold, in snowy piles, dressed only with granulated sugar. Ripe olives, canned, or packed dry and oily, can be had; antipasto ham; dried black figs, excellent when combined with fresh peaches; various Italian paste candies from Milan and Genoa. Other stores carry other brands of cheese. The Italian immigrant is not only loyal to Italy but to some particular Italian province, and it is only by shopping, discussing home towns in boot or heel, that one has the chance to recapture one's favorite Italian cheese.

Varieties of canned goods, too numerous to mention, useful for antipasto, seasoning, or salads are to be found; hearts of artichokes in oil, all manner of sardines and anchovies, and always, very cheaply, skinned tomatoes, and canned tomato pulp. The bakeries have a famous variety of bread sticks, crusty long loaves, round loaves, braided loaves. The big fat loaves of several pounds' weight, big as a top of a stool, make ideal week-end bread, for although it often seems hard at first, it keeps its freshness for many days, and has a hearty "chewy" quality demanded by most Mediterranean peoples in their staff of life. Panettoni is a product of the Kunst Gewerbe Schule (Vienna School of Applied Art), are putting their talents to excellent use and are meeting with success. The one is a cutter of glass and also a painter in black on glass, and the other paints on colors on glass.

Fraulein Ena Rottenberg has developed glass cutting to a point which is exceptional even in artistic Vienna. The glass comes in the first instance from Bohemia, now a province in Czechoslovakia. The design is drawn on the glass (which may be a saucer, tumbler or bowl). Fraulein Rottenberg then holds the piece and works it with a chiseling machine until the figures and background are chiseled out. The degree of shading and the suggestion of depth and rounded form which she is able to show out great merit.

Designs After the Greek

The designs of Fraulein Rottenberg display a fine sense of proportion and composition, and a certain rhythm which are most pleasing and well adapted to the shape of the objects cut. There is a curious struggle, apparent in her art, to try to combine the classical Greek design and figure with a modern atmosphere. The drapery and figures are classical in type but are occasionally brought up to date to keep pace with the demand in Vienna since the war for something unusual and modern. This feature of this young Austrian's work was particularly well illustrated by a design which she was in the act of

Minestrone

The simplest of all Italian soups is minestrone. Cut off the rind of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of salt pork and put in 2 quarts of water to boil. Take a small piece of the pork, a few sprigs of parsley, and a section of garlic, and fork to a paste, then add to the water. Slice 2 carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ small cabbage, 1 cupful of dried Lima beans (which have been soaking all night), some outside stalks of celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of green peas if available, a lump of butter, a red pepper, and plenty of salt. Boil softly for from 2 to 3 hours. Some throw in a cupful of rice during the last 30 or 40 minutes. Before serving remove the chunk of salt pork, dice and throw back.

Pea Soup

Soup over night 1 pint of dry yellow peas. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of ham left-over, mince with 1 carrot, 1 small onion, parsley and celery. Fry in 2 tablespoons of olive oil or butter, then add peas and a pint of boiling water. Cook slowly 1 to 2 hours, adding water from time to time. Season with salt, pepper and a fragment of bay leaf. Strain through a coarse sieve. Serve with grated cheese.

Italian Rice

Fry a minced onion in $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of pure olive-oil. When the onion is golden-brown, stir in a cupful of rice. Add boiling salted water from time to time, until the rice is tender. Do not stir rashly, but lift the rice

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of milk, 1 tablespoonful of butter and 1 tablespoonful of flour or cornstarch.

Make a further sauce of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of raw round steak, 1 slice of salt pork or bacon, 1 carrot, 1 stalk of celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a small onion. Chop fine and put on a slow fire with 1 tablespoonful of butter. Presently add $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful of flour, a pint of hot water or soup stock, and simmer for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Now take a large baking dish, cut up the cornmeal in small squares and place in layers, interspersing grated cheese, and serve piping hot.

Some cooks, instead of curry, use a level teaspoonful of saffron, which is appetizing because of its color rather than flavor. Some add not only saffron, but $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of minced chicken left over from the yesterday's roast.

Polenta

Soak over night 1 pint of kidney beans. Bring to a boil, then drain and start afresh. Fry 1 section of garlic, a sprig of parsley and 1 of celery, and 3 slices of onion, in liberal olive oil. When brown add can of tomatoes, and set to simmer. Mix beans and tomatoes and put through a sieve. Serve with bread sticks.

Make a white sauce with 1 cupful

tenderly from time to time. When the grains are soft but are still separate grains, and not mushy, add 2 pinches of salt, a few dashes of pepper, and a little water. Remove from the stove, stir in lightly $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of grated cheese, and serve piping hot.

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Bean Soup

Use 1 cupful of cornmeal and 2 cupfuls of boiling water, salted.

Make a good stiff cornmeal mush.

When well cooked, spread out in a large pan or on a board cover.

Make a white sauce with 1 cupful

of milk, 1 tablespoonful of butter and 1 tablespoonful of flour or cornstarch.

Make a further sauce of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of raw round steak, 1 slice of salt pork or bacon, 1 carrot, 1 stalk of celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a small onion. Chop fine and put on a slow fire with 1 tablespoonful of butter. Presently add $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful of flour, a pint of hot water or soup stock, and simmer for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

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Now take a large baking dish,

cut up the cornmeal in small squares and place in layers, interspersing grated cheese, and serve piping hot.

Some cooks, instead of curry, use a level teaspoonful of saffron, which is appetizing because of its color rather than flavor. Some add not only saffron, but $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of minced chicken left over from the yesterday's roast.

Bean Soup

Use 1 cupful of cornmeal and 2 cupfuls of boiling water, salted.

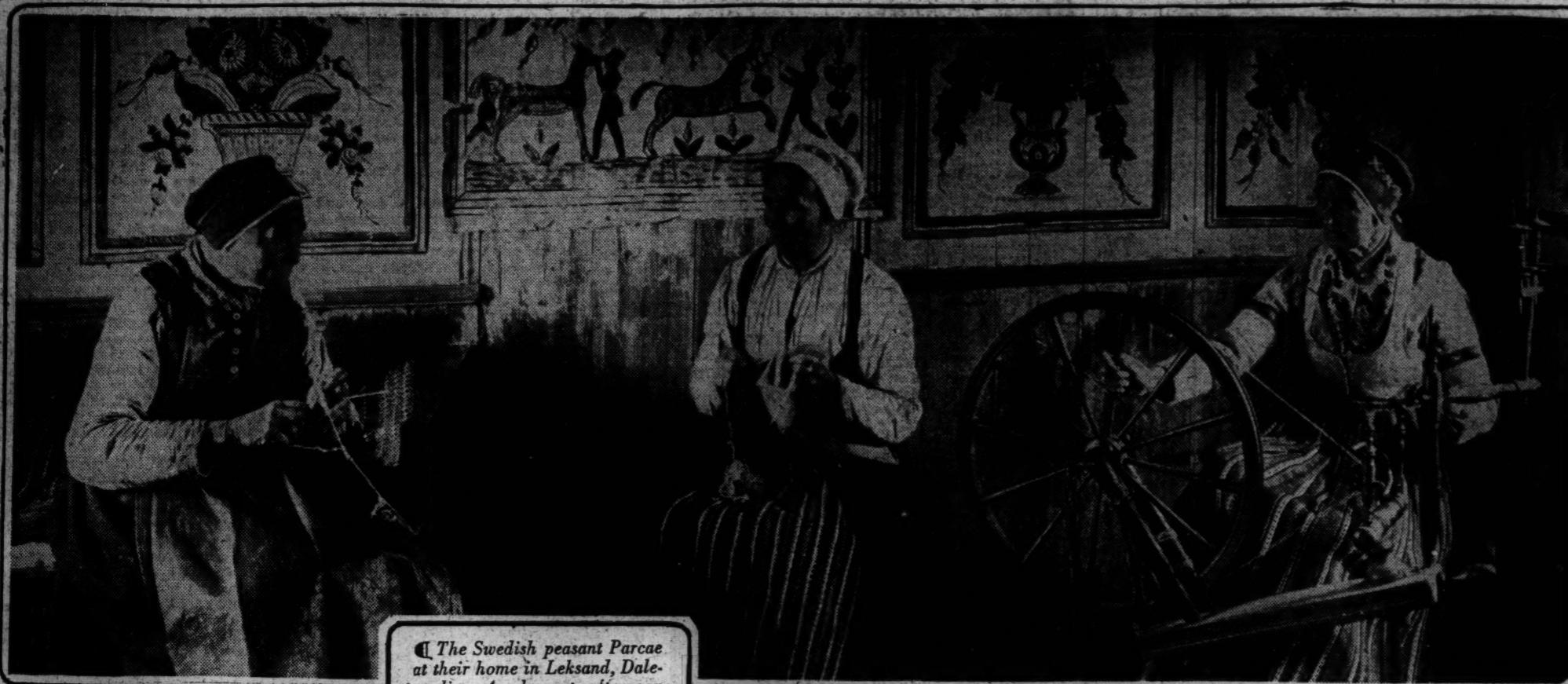
Make a good stiff cornmeal mush.

When well cooked, spread out in a large pan or on a board cover.

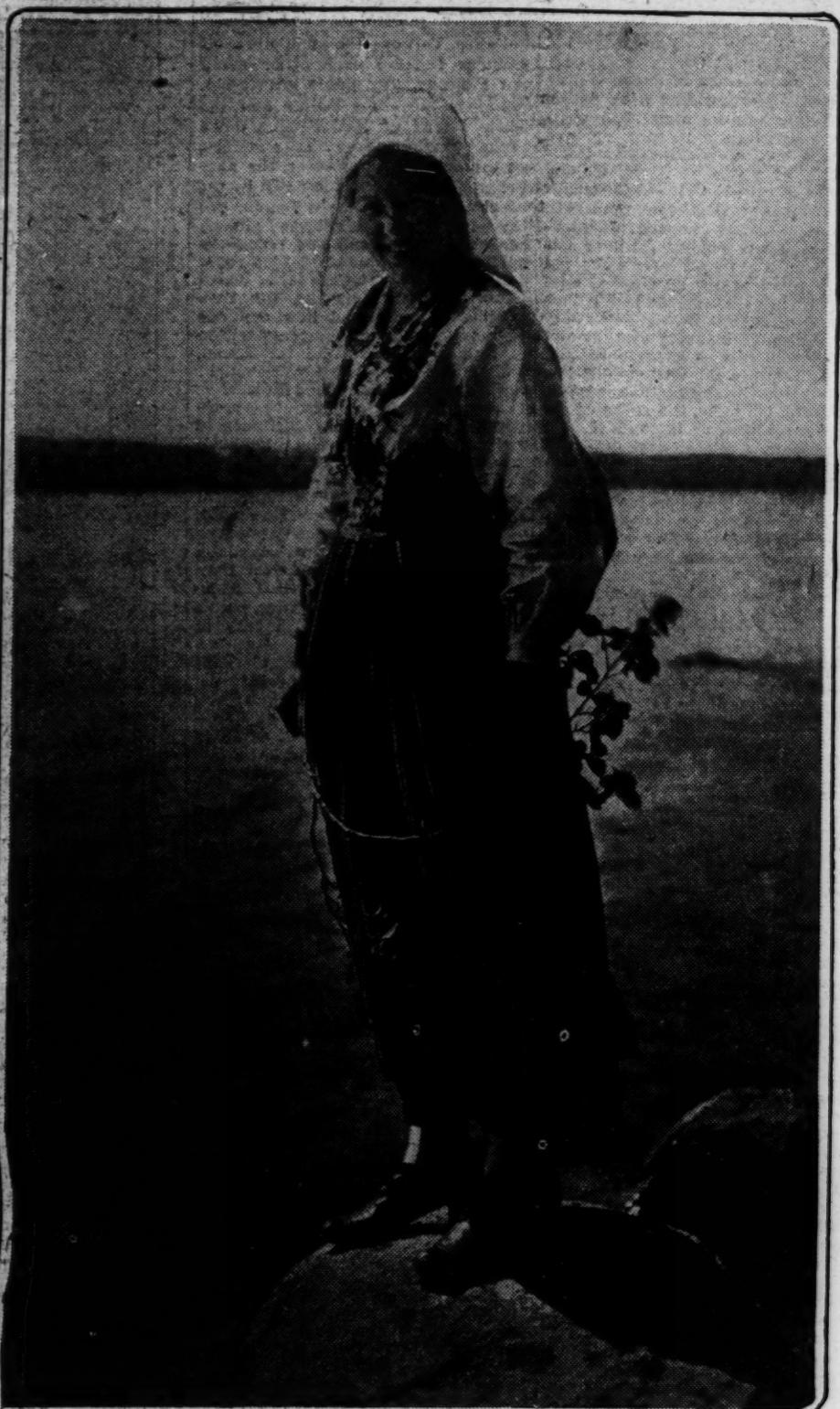
Make a white sauce with 1 cupful

of milk, 1 tablespoonful of butter and 1 tablespoonful of flour or

America Greets Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden—Land of Romantic Color



¶ The Swedish peasant Parcae at their home in Leksand, Dalecarlia. A pleasant afternoon for conversation tuned to the hum of the spinning wheel and the click of the knitting needles.



¶ In Dalecarlia there is much to interest the artist and thousands of canvases bear the stamp of this altogether delightful spot, while photographers find it rich in scenic beauty. This picture, made at Leksand, the photographer calls "Anna, a Swedish Maid, Fancy Free."



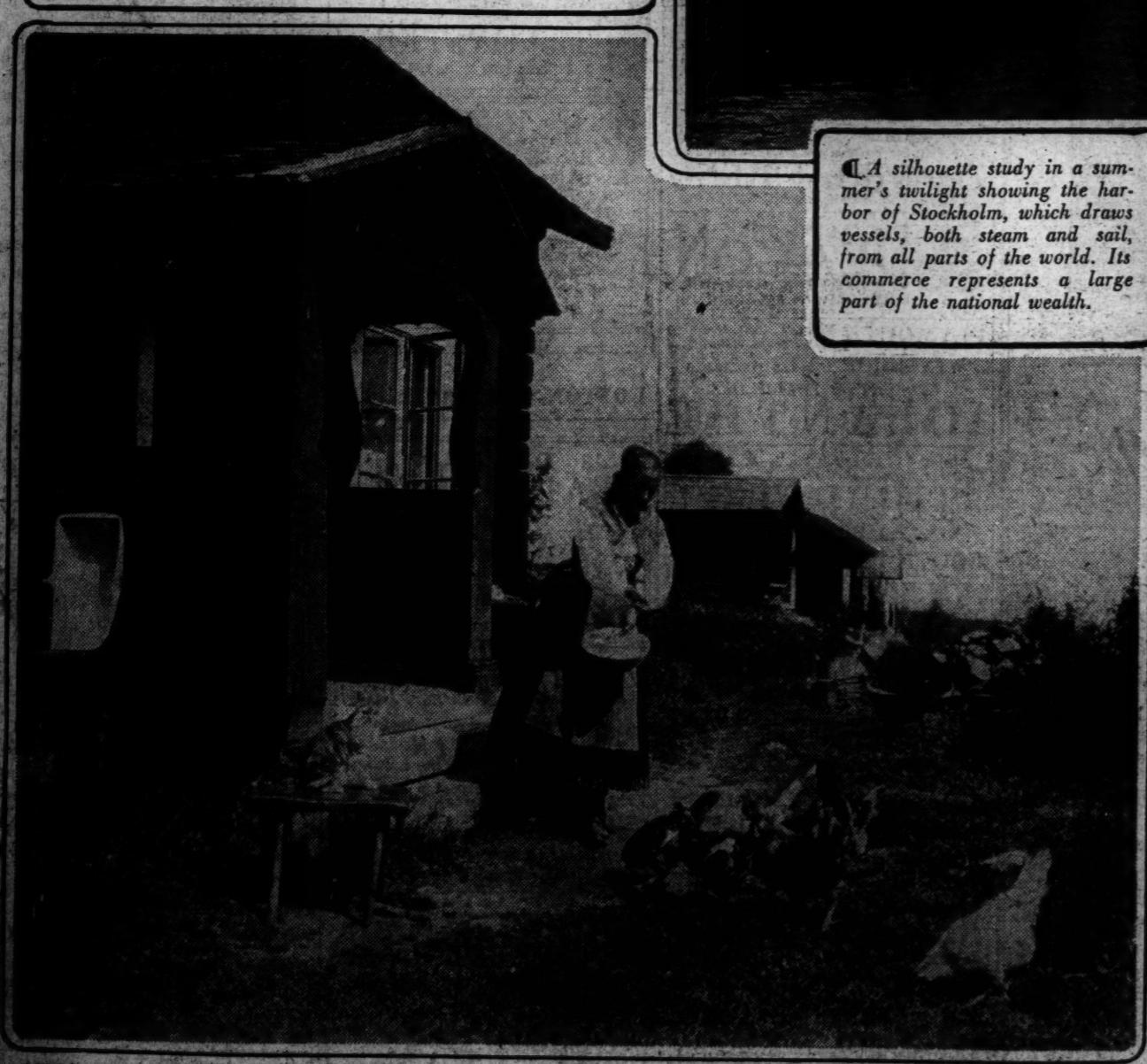
¶ The Crown Princess Louise and the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolphus of Sweden, who will tour the United States after unveiling the John Ericsson Memorial in Washington. Herbert Photos, Inc.



¶ The beauty and wearing qualities of "homespun" is attested by the care and patience with which it is woven. In the Swedish peasant homes the family garments, for the most part, are made by hand from the raw materials.

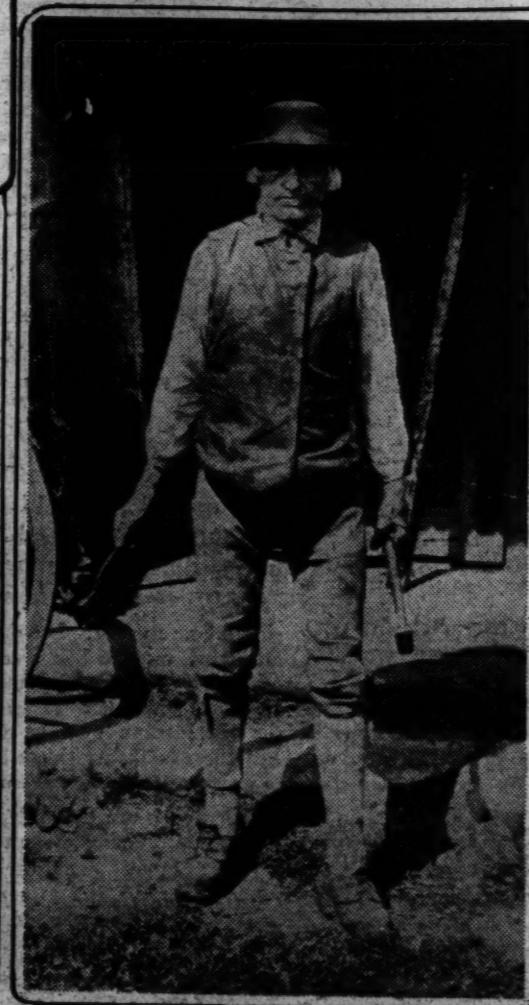


¶ A silhouette study in a summer's twilight showing the harbor of Stockholm, which draws vessels, both steam and sail, from all parts of the world. Its commerce represents a large part of the national wealth.



¶ Here is a typical farm scene in Dalecarlia. Log houses, made with cabinetmaker precision, are built to stand for centuries—indeed many of them bear the mellowness of years and are today sturdy and substantial, housing a large proportion of the peasant farm workers.

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¶ Like a figure from early American history is the village blacksmith of Dalecarlia, whose customs and appearance have changed but little in the last century.

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Theatrical News of the World

Guiry's New Revue

Paris, May 1

THE name alone of Sacha Guitry spells success. And when Sacha Guitry batches himself off into giving a revue it is a promise of sure and long-lasting entertainment for Parisians. The revue of Sacha Guitry which is called "Vive la République!" inaugurates the renovated Théâtre Marigny in the Champs-Elysées. Louis Volterra, whose Casino de Paris is well known for the magnificence of its spectacles, specializes in revues, and he has thought of giving in his newly acquired Théâtre Marigny elegant and no less sumptuous entertainments. Yet, contrary to the Casino de Paris, which primarily seeks to appeal to its foreign clientèle, the revue of the Marigny Théâtre is meant for French ears.

In the 20 tableaux imagined by Sacha Guitry there are some excellent pieces; others are too simple; but, on the whole, one is pleased by the mirthful inventions. The collaborator of Sacha Guitry is Albert Willemetz, provided by him.

The two authors have realized the tour de force of giving the whole of the first act to the politico-financial difficulties of France, and that without giving the spectator a moment of uneasiness or boredom. The second act was devoted to the theatrical events of the year, according to the old formula of revues.

The prologue shows us Marianne and the "experts" ridiculed by Molière who are called to pronounce upon her case. But they care little about Marianne. They only think of the triumph of their own doctrines. Under their black robes it is easy to recognize Briand, Poincaré, Herriot, Painlevé. They all are anxious for the advice of a confére whom, accompanied by a guitar, they greet to the strains of "Bloum! Bloum!" Under the ironical gaze of Sully,

The Photoplay Makers

HOLLYWOOD, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—Present plans at the various motion picture studios would indicate that there will be quite a cycle of war pictures—army, navy and marine corps—between now and next spring. A number of these films are now being photographed. But the majority are in the process of preparation. Most of the producers now wish they had made war pictures earlier, having witnessed the success of King Vidor's "The Big Parade," but they thought the public would not be interested in war themes. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer issued the Vidor picture at an opportune time. Paramount didn't have any good war stories available to compete with "The Big Parade," so made a war picture from a burlesque angle, called it "Behind the Front," with Raymond Hatton and Wallace Beery playing the leading roles, and it turned out to be such a success that now they are planning to make the same type of burlesque from a naval angle.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is planning to do a big picture called "Tell It to the Marines" using the United States Marine Corps as a background and revealing the romance and adventures of life in the corps. Lon Chaney has been assigned the featured character rôle, that of a veteran sergeant and it is to be directed by George Hill. At the Universal Studio Harry Pollard and a staff of assistants are at work on plans for a spectacular melodrama of the United States Navy to be called "The Big Gun," and Reginald Denny is getting ready to be starred in "Let's Go Home," a comedy of the American Army of Occupation in Coblenz. Fox is also working on a war feature.

Hoot Gibson is to be starred in two new stories, "The Texas Street" and "Cheyenne Days," which will be directed by Lynn Reynolds. The latter picture will be made at the Frontier Days' celebration this summer.

Cecil B. de Mille will film his proposed spectacle, "The Deluge," as the Warner Brothers are to make a picture called "Noah's Ark," based on the theme of the world inundation as related in the Bible. This is just what De Mille was planning to do, but the Warner Brothers got their story registered at the Will Hays office first.

"You'll Be Surprised," is the title of Raymond Griffith's next comedy. Clara Bow is to play opposite him and Arthur Rosset will direct.

Esther Rolston, now playing the leading feminine role in "Old Ironsides," is to play opposite Eddie Canion in "Kid Boots." Frank Tuttle will direct.

Marshall Neilan's cast for the production of Sardou's drama, "Diplomacy," includes Blanche Sweet, Arthur Edmund Carewe, Neil Hamilton, Earle Williams, Gustav von Seyffertitz, David Mir, Arlette Marchal, and Julia Swaine Gordon.

Zane Grey's story, "Forlorn River," is to be made into a picture by Paramount, under the direction of John Waters, who has just completed "Born to the West." This is a story of the northwest cattle country and the leading male rôle will be played by Jack Holt.

"The Gallant Lady," a novel by Margaret Widmer, is being made over into a film play for Florence Vidor.

A company of motion picture carpenters is rebuilding Salina, Kan., the construction taking place near the Gap Trading Post on the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona. This is to serve as a background for the filming of "The Last Frontier," which Metropolitan Pictures are to make from Courtney Riley Cooper's story, under the direction of George B. Seitz.

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Colbert, Turgot, the ministers of finances succeed each other every few minutes. The finale is original. There is the Little Dollar and the Little Pound of 1886 bowing down to the robust Franc-or. Then in 1926, on the steps of the Bourse, the poor Franc-Papier is trodden down by the fat Dollar and the large Pound. All this first part might be gloomy enough but how can one resist the comic sight of Boucot in 1886 robes dancing prettily before the proud Franc-or, personified by the irresistible Raimu? And how can one repress laughter at the reappearance of Raimu as the disdainful Pound, and Boucot as the Franc-Papier? Both are excellent comic actors.

The artist Le Seyeu has composed some very witty costumes to represent the different financial speculators—the Royal Dutch, the Coal, the Electric Energy, etc. The boxer was personified in the delightful dancer, Mile, Mitty. The stage was not crowded as in the usual "revue à grand spectacle." But 10 young women well chosen are better than a multitude of meaningless figures. Elegance, finesse, grace gain a victory over the massed luxury of more gaudy productions.

The second act is full of pleasant ideas. Silvain, the dean of the Comédie-Française, who has now left the famous Maison and has since appeared on the music-hall stage, is represented by M. Raimu, who has resisted the temptation to caricature. He is droll while preserving respect for the old actor. The scene is an energetic defense of the music hall.

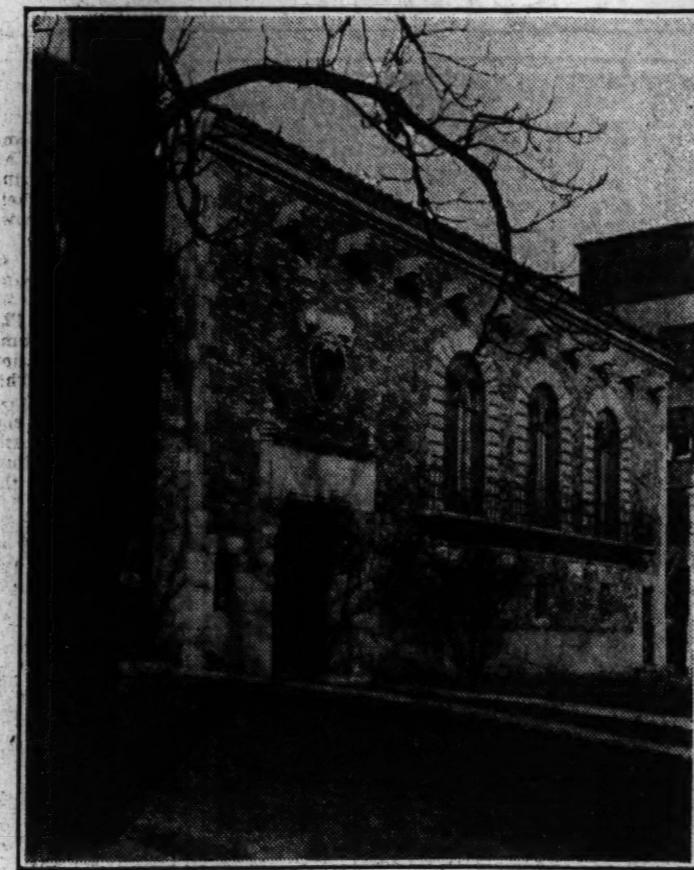
The Doyen before his first appearance of unusual a platform has pangs of conscience. But he evokes those who have been the glory of the music hall and the old caf-concert—Fragon, Fortige, Yvette Guilbert, Little Tich—and decides for the music hall. S. H.

Rustlers' Ranch

From Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 22—"Rustlers' Ranch," a motion picture written by W. C. Tuttle, directed by Cliff Smith for Universal Pictures.

The "great open spaces" where man and horse once held unquestioned sway are still "terra firma" to the picture makers. Dozens of "westerns" are turned out each year in Hollywood, and they are as popular today with the average screen audience as they were first issued. Only a few of these picturizations of riding and roping are seen in the Broadway theaters, however, and there are consequently a number of interesting "cowboy" stars little known to the more metropolitan audiences. Universal has long specialized in

R. F.



From Photograph by Thomas Ellison

The Players' Theater, Detroit.

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Spanish Repertory in New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 22—The Maria Guerrero and Fernando Diaz de Mendoza Repertory Company from the Princess Theater, Madrid, that has been presenting a repertory of plays at the Manhattan Opera House, is an excellent company of its kind, but it is an acting organization built on an earlier scheme of the arts of the theater than that which is considered best in the theater of today. Theirs is a scheme evidently founded on the school of which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was the supreme exponent; the French-classical technical school which recognized technique as the end instead of a means to that end, and developed to an astonishing degree "harmonic poise, laws of opposition, contrast, definition in pantomime, etc."

Fashion in acting changes about every 25 years or as often as there appears the individual to blaze a new trail. The acting of Mme. Guerrero and Señor Diaz de Mendoza is no doubt in style in Spain, but in New York their acting seems more foreign than their language, although Señor Diaz de Mendoza is more restrained and modern than the Madame.

The type of plays they are presenting adds to the general archaic effect. The repertoire is as follows: "Dona María La Brava," by Eduardo Marqués; "La Malquerida," by Jacinto Benavente; "Locura de Amor," by Manuel Tamayo y Baus; "Don Juan Tenorio," by José Zorrilla; "Cancionera," by S. Y. J. Alvarez Quintero; "La Condesa María," by Juan Ignacio Luca de Tena; "El Caídu los Hijos," Jose Lopez Pinillos.

A recent addition to the Playhouse is a series of panels painted by Paul Honore, depicting the strolling players of the Middle Ages.

It is difficult for one who reads the manuscript several weeks before the first performance and found it so interesting that he read it straight through again and then saw the

setting. In front of the stage and projecting into the audience is an apron which can be converted into a pool of water or covered with a platform, thus providing an effect of intimacy between the players.

The amphitheater, or the artificial hill, is a construction of concrete and steel. It is shaped like a bowl cut in two. Nearest the stage the curve of the bowl is 80 feet across and at the upper limits it is 240 feet. From the level of the stage, it rises 30 feet. A series of planes geometrically figured and measured, assure a clear view of the stage from every seat. The box seats—two rows of them—are situated halfway up and behind them is a wide aisle or promenade.

The lighting of the stage is controlled from a switch room under the auditorium where the operator has a full view of the stage. This placing of the lighting box under the auditorium is one of the advantages of the theater construction, for the outside of the bowl has been transformed by trellis, vines, and awning into an inviting retreat for rest, or

A. H. Woods announces the purchase of a mystery comedy, "Mr. X," by Joseph Schenck. It will be adapted from the Hungarian for fall presentation.

For the first time in 12 years, George Arliss will next season appear in Pacific coast cities, acting "Old English," the Galsworthy play in which he has been appearing for two seasons.

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THE HOME FORUM

Romanticism in American Literature

IS IT not curious that in describing tendencies and traits of American literature we have been so sparing of the term romanticism? It has for some years seemed anomalous to me that historians, critics, editors, and anthologists have simply classified and characterized all our writing as if no such word ever existed. Yet, when we stop to think, would it not be inconceivable that a literature which through a larger part of the nineteenth century received its strongest impulses from the European tradition, and which was only a continuation and adaptation of the specific English tradition, should not feel some influence of the sustained outburst of the Romantic Movement? Others must have asked the same question, and now at last, to my profound gratification, comes the answer to my unspoken perplexity. In a recent article and also in a new anthology of American literature Professor Norman Foerster comes forward to propose that we adopt this word (vague and controversial as it is) to cover the main course of our literature during the past century.

In urging so important an innovation let him summarize his own case: "Dear friends, our literary historians have obscured the fact that the literature of the United States from the birth of the nation to the twentieth century is part of the Romantic Movement. We too had our precursors in the eighteenth century, of whom French is the most distinguished; we had our sentimental preparation, our Werther fever, our Gothic enthusiasm, our fresh interest in nature, and we had a democratic Revolution before the French. We had our first generation of moderate romantics, writers like Bryant, Irving, and Cooper. At the height of our romantic movement, say between 1830 and the Civil War, we had the group—Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Lowell, Longfellow, Poe, Whittier—who virtually brought an American literature into being. We had in the Blütezeit of New England a larger and more compact 'school' than the Lekists, or Cockneys in England, comparable, rather with the romantische Schule in Germany. For inspiration we looked to England and the Continent, as England had looked to Germany, and Germany to France (Rousseau). We had our loves of beauty, were fascinated by the Middle Ages, wrote ballads; we had discourses of nature; we turned to the national past to the Revolution, and the Indians; we cultivated the sense of wonder, the supernatural; the grotesque, the ego, the genius; we were ardent in social reform, and carried out pantheistic notions at Brook Farm and Fruitlands; we worked out new theories of poetry and art in revolt against pseudo-classicism; we were reverently appreciative of Shakespeare, traveled much in the realms of Elizabethan gold, discovered or rediscovered Homer, Plato, Calderon, Rousseau, Goethe, Kant, and the Germans generally."

An impressive array of evidence, I

think we must agree, leading to his important conclusion:

"It follows that what we lacked in this country was not, certainly, a Romantic Movement, but a Victorian era at all comparable with England's. Our Victorianism was both brief and undistinguished." So radical a generalization as the latter we shall, however, accept with no little hesitation; if I should add that during the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century American literature was Victorian in spirit and that therefore we may well describe our romanticism as Victorian in spirit.

Let us look for confirmation at the list of those whom Mr. Foerster designates as "our outstanding romantics," Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Thoreau, Lowell, and Whitman." Obviously the salient qualities of all these run through the entire gamut of that composite and comprehensive term romanticism. Poe would be a romanticist largely in his freedom of imagination and in his reverence for pure beauty. Longfellow, Whittier, and Lowell, while differing in their respective temper, are conventional (in the best sense) and conservative in thought, feeling, and expression. Thoreau, Emerson, and Whitman show deep-eyed and pervasive strains of romanticism as a thoroughgoing attitude toward the world. All three emphasize the supremacy of individual rights in every activity and every human relationship. This, I take it, is the test of romanticism, and hence the outstanding romantic expression of American literature, at least among this imposing list of leading writers, must be sought within the limits of the work of these three par excellence.

In Thoreau the strain is implicit rather than expressly formulated. It is his solitary independence upon his own resources, that makes his writing unique in more than one sense. "Here at my door is pasture enough for my imagination," he observes, and "I could easily do without the post office."

It is in Emerson, I believe, that we have the supreme American romanticist, because the doctrine of individualism is the quintessence of his thought. In the very first paragraph which he gave to the world (the little volume "Nature" published in 1835) he exclaimed,

"The foregoing generations beheld God and nature face to face; we, through their eyes. Why should not we also enjoy an original relation to the universe? Why should not we have a poetry and philosophy of insight and not of tradition, and a religion by revelation to us, and not the history of theirs?" . . . why should we grope among the dry bones of the past, or put the living generation into masquerade out of its faded wardrobe? The sun shines today also. There is more wool and flax in the field. There are new lands, new men, new thoughts. Let us demand our own works and laws and worship."

This was the beginning and the whole substance of the message which he preached to his age and his nation for well-nigh fifteen years.

In a score of volumes and in his lectures this was the burden of his inspired word. Each essay and each address was in effect an exposition of self-reliance: "Who would be a man must he a nonconformist"; "I had better never see a book, than to be warped by its attraction clean out of my own orbit, and made a satellite instead of a system." How familiar and how vital are these utterances!

So in his own fashion Whitman, in his first words published to the world, leaves no doubt as to his preoccupation:

I celebrate myself, and sing myself . . . Creeds and schools in abeyance, I permit to speak at every hazard, Nature without check with original energy. . . . I exist as I am, that is enough.

Into this naive and quite disarming egotism, at the same time, Whitman sooner or later generally weaves the supplementary celebration of all other men in a continual rhapsodic psalm of universal brotherhood.

For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you,

and My soul embraces you this hour, and we affect each other without ever seeing each other.

Such a rhapsodic and complete humanitarian sympathy may be regarded as the social aspect of a thoroughlygoing romanticism.

This aspect immediately suggests a fundamental consideration, the distinguishing qualities of romanticism on American soil. In all three of the personalities whom I have here selected as our outstanding romantics, I think, we recognize a distinctive New World spirit. Emerson's magnificent Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard in 1837 can best be described as America's spiritual declaration of independence, as compared with the political declaration of 1776. What Emerson emphasized was, as everybody knows, the unique opportunity for the free development of human powers now at last provided by political liberty and by the vast expanse of an unexploited continent. And this, of course, was strikingly repeated over and over again by Whitman.

In short, American romanticism is embodied in the pioneer spirit. It is time that these strains in American literature were recognized, and they cannot be better described in criticism than by the term Professor Foerster has used. P. K.

To Wang Lun

I was about to sail away in a junk, When suddenly I heard The sound of stamping and singing on the bank— It was you and your friends come to bid me farewell.

The Peach Flower Lake is a thousand fathoms deep, But it cannot compare, O Wang Lun With the depth of your love for me.

Li Po. Trans. by Shigeyoshi Obata

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AMONG the voluntary exiles to England "for conscience sake," after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, were the Huguenots, ancestors of Briton Rivière (1840-1920), the gifted successor in England to Sir Edwin Landseer, and who is best known for his two famous pictures, "Daniel in the Lions' Den" and "Daniel's Answer to the King."

In welcoming this French family England gained intellectually and artistically, as it usually did by giving sanctuary. Briton Rivière's grandfather was awarded a medal while a student at the Royal Academy, and exhibited several water colors there in 1837-40; and Briton was the pupil of his own father, William Rivière, a sincere and excellent teacher of drawing at Cheltenham College, later at Oxford.

Briton meant everything to the young artist; all the while he was

painting he was absorbing the cultural atmosphere of the university, taking his A. B. degree in 1867, having exhibited first in 1858; and his A. M. degree in 1873, a year after he had exhibited one of his best-known pictures at the Royal Academy. In Briton Rivière, then, we find a rare combination of artist and scholar.

His natural gifts were enhanced undoubtedly, by his liberal education and high culture. His work—its versatility, depth and interpretation—was the outgrowth of the wide range of his thought and ideals, and of his poetic and classic memories. Critics stress the inestimable value of Briton Rivière's culture, and say that to it due, to a great degree, the refinement and completeness which distinguish his work.

Reviewers have commented on Daniel's back; have remarked that we should be permitted to see the

majesty in the prophet's eye—the majesty, which they believed had quelled the beasts. The artist, however, was not only a classic scholar, but also a student of the Bible; and this, combined with his Huguenot strain, enabled him to discern spiritually Daniel's real power over the lions; at least, so it seems to those who study the picture—and the Bible.

Rivière's tendency toward the pathetic—his ability to "wring the heart"—has been deplored; but even this fault "leans to virtue's side" since it arises from his tender friendliness and love for animals and people, especially children; and his desire to call out sympathy with them. Like his great compatriot, Shakespeare, when he realizes that he has carried the sad or tragic far enough, Rivière relieves the strain by a quick transition from grave to gay; from

pictures such as "Sympathy," and "Charity," to playful ones like "An Anxious Moment"—geese wondering what to make of a man's hat in their pathway; "Suspicion," two sparrows in the snow, eyeing doubtfully a fallen winter apple. "So Full of Shapes is Fancy," a little dog trying to be brave and face an omnious old coal hanging against a wall. "The King Drinks" was the artist's diploma picture, deposited after his election to the Royal Academy in 1882. This picture tenderly portrays his love for animals—for lions:—majesty, employed in so simple an act; majesty, so gentle and harmless and beautiful!

An authoritative estimate of the artist reads:

"Briton Rivière is said never to have been surpassed in England in truth to nature, truth to form, and of character, and in the gift of appropriateness."

Knowing Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE advancement to real pleasure and satisfaction can come only through knowing good. Everyone knows something of the law of good. The practical good to humanity exemplified in such widely diversified instances as railway timetables, schedules of the rise and fall of the tides and the sailings and arrivals of ships, the varied financial operations that attend the movement of merchandise, rests primarily upon the correct application of the fundamental laws of the science of numbers. The law of the science of numbers governs these varied manifestations; and its exact application is expressed in perfect order, bringing satisfaction and convenience to men.

leads one to discern that the law of God is universal and impartial, always available to men, and that it is only ignorance of God's goodness that makes it appear otherwise. The law of good is the law of Love; for "God is love," and the only Law-giver, Jesus the Christ, said, "There is none good but one, that is, God." Mrs. Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13), "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals."

The study of Christian Science shows that the knowledge of spiritual truth freely used by mankind in its everyday affairs, leads to Christian healing, even to the healing of the sick by spiritual or divinely metaphysical means alone. Man in the image and likeness of God expresses the divine Principle that governs him; and his true nature is thus brought to light. This nature is spiritual, and never sick or sinful, because it reflects God. The process in this healing is primarily a mental one; and Christian Science thus shows how to govern bodily conditions harmoniously through right thinking. In other words, the function of Christian Science is to teach humanity to think in accord with God, or divine Principle, so that the only Mind. In no other way can harmony and permanent health be realized and demonstrated.

The poet Browning has gloriously enshrined this thought:

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
Wrong would triumph.
Hold we fall to rise, are baffled to
fight better,
Sleep to wake."

How great is humanity's need to obey divine Principle, or God, who is Truth! The one divine Principle includes all. Millions of people today have turned to Christian Science and its demonstrable teaching that God, good, as divine Principle, is infinitely available for the adjustment of every human discord. Through this teaching they are enhancing their previous knowledge of good and of demonstrable truth; and they are finding that this further experience of good becomes an orderly and scientific progression, each step of which is supported by proof.

The divine Principle of all things, the only cause and creator of the universe and man, cannot be capricious. Another reason has, therefore, to be found for the sin, disease, and death which accompany a mortal and false sense of existence. "Mankind must learn that evil is not power," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 102 of the Christian Science textbook; and the world is now learning that the illness of good is demonstrable in the healing of the sick and the reforming of the sinner through scientific Christianity, or Christian Science.

Christian Science, which was discovered in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy, I



The King Drinks. From a Painting by Briton Rivière

Baby's Vision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Look at the baby on the porch, enamored of the sunset,
With laughter in his dimpled face and wonder in his eyes;
Blink, blinking at the glory of the canopy of color,
And reaching up as though to touch the transcendental dyes.

Uplifting little flower face to catch the bright baptism
And fanning chubby fingers out to let the color through;
All unconcerned with darker hours of yesterdays or mornings,
He revels in the present glow and takes it as his due.

Grace Nixon Stecher.

A Son's Tribute

Kipling's Influence

Now has any Laureate, in the history of the office, risen any more magnificently to an occasion than did Mr. Kipling at the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of the Queen. Each

year of the Movement, when he was liable to depression and to a sense of loneliness, both of which were off, he was uplifted and encouraged, especially during the early years of the Movement, when he was at the close of the ceremony, which received as instant applause from the world as if it had been spoken to an audience. In its scriptural phraseology, in its combination of haughty pride and deep contrition, in its "holy hope and high humility," it expressed with austere majesty the genius of the English race. . . .

Rudyard Kipling's poetry is as familiar to us as the air we breathe. He is the spokesman for the Anglo-Saxon breed. His gospel of orderly energy is the inspiration of thousands of business offices; his sententious maxims are parts of current speech; the victrola has carried his singing lyrics even farther than the banjo penetrates, of which latter democratic influence his wonderful poem is the apotheosis. And we have the word of a distinguished British major-general to prove that Mr. Kipling has actually wrought a miracle of transformation with Tommy Atkins. General Sir George Youngusband, in a recent book, *A Soldier's Memories*, says, "I had never heard the words or expressions that Rudyard Kipling's soldiers used. Many a time did I ask my brother officers whether they had ever heard them. No, never. But, sure enough, a few years after, the victrola has carried his singing lyrics even farther than the banjo penetrates, of which latter democratic influence his wonderful poem is the apotheosis. And we have the word of a distinguished British major-general to prove that Mr. Kipling has actually wrought a miracle of transformation with Tommy Atkins. General Sir George Youngusband, in a recent book, *A Soldier's Memories*, says, "I had never heard the words or expressions that Rudyard Kipling's soldiers used. Many a time did I ask my brother officers whether they had ever heard them. No, never. But, sure enough, a few years after, the victrola has carried his singing lyrics even farther than the banjo penetrates, of which latter democratic influence his wonderful poem is the apotheosis. And we have the word of a distinguished British major-general to prove that Mr. Kipling has actually wrought a miracle of transformation with Tommy Atkins. 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RADIO

Sounds Accurately Sent Using Beams of Light Clear Quality of Radiocast Program Maintained During Experiments

We take considerable pleasure in presenting the following article by Donald C. Stockbarger of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on one of the most interesting and least-known phases of communication, the transmission of sound over light waves. Mr. Stockbarger points out the great advantage of the highly directional powers this method produces, and it is not unlikely that some new method for utilizing this idea may be produced which will justify continued research in this direction.

According to modern views, radio waves and light are identical except for size and frequency. No doubt you have watched the waves on a lake or larger body of water and have noticed that the distance between crests or peaks is sometimes several feet, whereas at other times it is less than an inch. Although we cannot see all of them, there are large and small waves in the space around us; some are radio waves of wavelengths—distances between crests—of several hundred meters; others are light waves, tiny ripples having wavelengths of only a few ten-millionths of a meter. Is it any more surprising then that we should be able to send spoken words and music over a ray of light than that we radiocast by means of radio waves? Before we consider how this may be accomplished, let us give credit to two well-known inventors, because really the idea of light communication itself is not new.

On August 27, 1880, at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Alexander Graham Bell delivered a lecture on the production of sound by light. He described a device which he termed the "phonophone" by means of which he and his co-worker, Suhnel Tainter, had been able to transmit sounds with a beam of light. His method consisted in varying the intensity of a light ray through the use of a delicate mirror which vibrated when sound waves struck it. At the receiving end this varying light ray fell on a selenium cell whose electrical resistance decreased and increased as the light increased and decreased, and so permitted a variable current to flow through a battery and telephone receiver connected in series with the cell. Bell stated that this variable current reproduced the original sounds in the receiver, and that he had been able to receive spoken words at a distance of over 200 meters from the vibrating mirror. Since the apparatus which he had at his command was crude compared with modern apparatus, it is probable that the quality of reproduction obtained was far from satisfactory. At any rate the idea appears not to have been greatly developed.

More recently Dr. Lee De Forest has demonstrated and described his phonofilm method of reproducing sound by means of light. He records sounds on a moving strip of photographic film by exposing the latter to a small-beam of light whose intensity is varying with the same frequencies as those of the sounds. To reproduce these sounds, after the film has been developed and a positive film has been made, the latter is passed between a light source and a photo-electric cell, an instrument which when connected to a battery passes a current whose magnitude is proportional to the intensity of the light falling on it. The light and dark spots on the film are responsible for the intensity variations in the light which reaches the cell and therefore for the sounds which are reproduced in the telephone which is placed in the B battery circuit.

In ordinary radio transmission an oscillator tube coupled to the antenna sends out radio frequency waves which act as a carrier for the speech or music. This tube is similar to, although much larger than, the kind we use in our receiving sets, and the amount of power delivered by it depends upon the voltage applied between its grid and filament, just as in the case of our smaller tubes. By varying the grid voltage through the use of a telephone transmitter and battery, the power output is made to vary in proportion to the sound. It is the variation in strength or amplitude of the radio wave which the detector of a receiving set converts into a varying current. If the voltage between the grid and filament of the oscillator tube is changing back and forth between two values 1000 times per second, then the radio wave's strength and also the plate current of the detector are each changing at the same rate. Consequently a 1000-cycle note can be heard in the headphones or loud-speaker.

Now to transmit on light waves we need only to replace the oscillator tube and antenna by a powerful source of light whose intensity can be controlled by a telephone transmitter. Recently, in the physics department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was found that a quartz mercury vapor arc was capable of responding to rapid changes in applied voltage in such a way as to send out a light which flickered by an amount proportional to and at the same rate as the voltage changes. It was a simple matter then to transmit speech and music, for it was already known that a good photoelectric cell would respond to the flickering light and reproduce faithfully the sounds in a speaker connected to this circuit.

The photoelectric cell operates in a manner somewhat analogous to that of the ordinary detector in that a flow of electrons takes place between a metal surface and a positively charged plate. The number of electrons crossing the space per second depends upon the amount of light falling upon the metal surface; the stronger the light, the greater the current. No filament is necessary because the action of the light causes electron emission. No grid is required because the intensity of the light regulates the amount of electron flow. In general, photoelectric cells are not sensitive to all

tudes of the alternating current. The stronger the signal, whether it be from a violin note or any other sound, the greater is the alternating current and the greater is the resulting flicker in the light. The higher the pitch of the sound producing the radio signal, the more rapidly the light flickers. We can easily see from what has been said how the light is able to respond to loud and soft sounds and to high and low tones. A soft, deep bass note would cause a small, comparatively slow flicker, whereas a loud, piercing piccolo note would produce a much greater and faster flicker.

The light receiving set is similar to the ordinary radio receiving set except that a photoelectric cell replaces the crystal or vacuum-tube detector and no radio frequency amplifier is employed. The flickering light passes through a small window in the silvered photoelectric cell bulb and there causes a pulsating current to flow. A small slow flicker would produce a small low-frequency pulsating current which would in turn produce a soft bass note in the loudspeaker. This sound would be of the same pitch and quality as the original sound before it was radiocast. Indeed, it has been found that an ordinary radio receiving set, including the oscillator tube, can be replaced by a small quartz mercury vapor arc lamp. This arc is operated on direct current and is so regulated that it normally takes a current of one ampere. It is coupled to an ordinary radio receiving set where ordinarily a loudspeaker would be attached, with a high ratio step-down transformer, with the output terminals of the set. Fairly loud signals, after amplification in the set, produce an alternating current in the arc which may be as large as 1-10 amperes. The total current in the arc, being the algebraic sum of the direct current and the alternating current, changes in value at a frequency equal to that of the alternating current. No special code would be necessary, for one outside the path of the light ray could receive the message. The objection, that both the transmitting and receiving stations could be discovered easily because of the light, is quickly removed for already transmission by ultra-violet radiation has been successfully accomplished. This radiation is invisible and yet it can be produced and controlled by the same apparatus as is used in light transmission.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTEST SHIFTS

(Continued from Page 1)

term. Mr. Baker was the leader in the candidacy of Edward F. Bedellman, former Lieutenant-Governor and Dauphin County chieftain, who has apparently been defeated in the gubernatorial race, although obtaining a majority of nearly 175,000 in Philadelphia alone through his alliance with Mr. Vare.

Mellan Forces Active

The Mellon forces have made inroads in what has been considered territory favorable to the state chairman for years, having carried for Messrs. Pepper and Fisher organization-controlled counties in eastern Pennsylvania, in addition to many in the western half of the State. In these they will have numerous members of the state committee. Mr. Baker is counting upon Vare support in addition to his own friendly committee members. In a direct contest against Mr. Mellon he would be at considerable disadvantage.

The Vare forces are said to be inclined to accept the Fisher candidacy for governor in harmonious spirit and the prompt support for the Vare candidacy by the Mellon group is believed to foreshadow an understanding for the campaign if not for the state committee contest.

The official count is now in progress in the counties with a number of protesting attorneys appearing for state and local candidates where votes are close.

Mr. Pinchot Silent

Governor Pinchot has declined to discuss his course in the campaign, although there have been reports of independent candidacy. The combined Pepper-Pinchot vote is taken as a guide to sentiment regarding modification of the Volstead Act. William B. Wilson, the Democratic candidate for senatorial honors, is a pronounced dry.

The Republican senatorial primary vote has gone 100,000 beyond the total of 1,401,000 cast for Mr. Coolidge in the November election of 1924 and is expected to climb surprisingly in some districts yet to be heard from.

The Democratic primary also presents the question of party control, although the lead of Judge Samuel E. Shultz of Stroudsburg for the Democratic nomination may carry with it the retention of control by the present party organization, headed by John H. Bigelow, chairman, and backed by Joseph F. Gaffey, national committeeman.

Mr. Vare Conceded Leader in Philadelphia Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 25.—William Vare will in all probability sit in the Senate after March 4, 1927.

This presents a curious cross-section of Philadelphia politics in which the Vares are seen as practically proprietors of Philadelphia. No public or private enterprise is likely to get very far in the City of Brotherly Love unless it has the stamp of "Vare." This position has been built up after the manner of Tammany methods in New York, the old, refined Tammany methods.

The three Vare brothers who took over the control of Philadelphia were sons of a truck farmer on the Neck, a piece of swampy land on the south side, and it was on the south side, populous, growing, struggling, that the Vares got their hold. The three boys, George, Ed and Bill, began at an early age to peddle vegetables grown on the Neck through the most crowded sections of the city, and thus became acquainted with people and conditions.

From hucksters of vegetables they began to see the opportunities, financially and politically, to be derived from the handling of the city's ashes and garbage and today the contracts for this line of business are held by the Vare family. Out of it they have grown wealthy. In politics they have become dominant.

More than a quarter of a century ago the Vares began sending a member of the family to the State Senate. George, the oldest, went first, then Edward and later William. The last named had been elected, meanwhile, to Congress and as his two positions overlapped, he yielded after a time the state senatorship to Mrs. Flora Vare, his brother's widow. It is still the Vare's.

WBZ, Atlanta, Ga. (485 Meters)

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (445 Meters)

WBZ, Chicago, Ill. (450 Meters)

WBZ, Cleveland, O. (422 Meters)

WBZ, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

WBZ, Dallas, Tex. (445 Meters)

WBZ, Denver, Colo. (422 Meters)

WBZ, Detroit, Mich. (422 Meters)

WBZ, Fort Worth, Tex. (445 Meters)

WBZ, Houston, Tex. (445 Meters)

WBZ, Kansas City, Mo. (485 Meters)

WBZ, Los Angeles, Calif. (445 Meters)

WBZ, Milwaukee, Wis. (445 Meters)

WBZ, New York City (450 Meters)

WBZ, Newark, N. J. (445 Meters)

WBZ, Pittsburgh, Pa. (445 Meters)

WBZ, St. Louis, Mo. (445 Meters)

WBZ, Toledo, Ohio (445 Meters)

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WBZ, Worcester, Mass. (445 Meters)

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STOCK MARKET PROFESSIONAL FOR MOST PART

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NEW YORK. May 25 (AP)—The upward movement of stock prices continued at the opening of today's market, which still appeared to be under the domination of professional traders. Delaware & Hudson led the rail shares to higher ground, and moderate initial gains were registered by du Pont, Foundation Company, General Asphalt, Remington Typewriter and Garnet Silk Hosiery.

A lively market for various rail and oil stocks featured the subsequent dealings, although prices failed to break out of the narrow trading area in which they had been drifting.

Mid-Continent Petroleum, Houston Oil, General Asphalt and Independent Oil & Gas were among the most active issues in this group, which has been benefited by recent advances in oil and gasoline prices.

Atlantic Coast Line, rallying 3 points, joined the forward movement of the carrier stocks, and Interborough Rapid Transit reached a new high price at 51.

Some Short Covering

Buying of specialties included such names as International Cement, National Carbon Register and Burns Brothers' B.

Goodrich and other rubber issues continued heavy.

Foreign exchanges were irregular at the opening, with demand sterling unchanged at \$4.86 1/2, and French francs easing slightly to 3.31 cents.

Buying operations extended without much increase in trading activity. Reports that current oil unchanged at \$4.86 1/2, and French francs easing slightly to 3.31 cents.

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Kreese Department Stores preferred jumped 2 1/2 points, and Houston Oil moved up 2 1/2 points, with a long list of 1 to 2 points gain including Texas Company, Mid-Continent Petroleum, Postum Cereal, Loewe-Wiles Biscuit and Coca Cola.

Call money remained at 4 per cent.

Bond Buying Quiet

A moderate increase in activity marked today's bond dealings, but buying interest was limited at a low ebb. Accumulation of high-grade railroad and other issues for long-term purposes was promoted by the improvement in stock prices, and the relative ease of time money rates, but this type of buying failed to lift the market out of the rut in which it had been drifting.

Public utilities made the best showing of corporation bonds. Northern Ohio Traction & Light 6s were the favorite of this group, spurring up 1 1/2 points to a new high level at 99 on heavy buying. Local traction issues held firm around yesterday's top.

Little interest was shown in either foreign or United States Government obligations, and prices of these issues failed to develop a definite trend.

Among the day's bond offerings was a \$5,000,000 issue of Indiana Lime stone Company, 10 years, 7 per cent debentures, which were sold at 99.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND OF PIERCE-ARROW MAY BE RESUMED

NEW YORK. May 25—Directors of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company are scheduled to meet early in June and it is expected that the dividends on the \$8 annual dividend on the preferred will be considered. There have been no developments in the Pierce-Arrow situation during the last few years, which indicate no action at this time. The company has liquidated all its floating debt, its cash position is strong, and developed earning power from trucks, busses and passenger cars, particularly since the low-priced six-cylinder model was put into production. It is well in excess of dividend requirements on the issue.

There are outstanding 100,000 shares of 8 per cent cumulative preferred of \$100 par on which no dividends have been paid since April 1, 1921. The issue is cumulative, and dividends arrear amounts are \$4,000,000.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

With that courage and insight which she so often displays in her analyses of social conditions, Miss Jane Addams, in an address delivered before the National Federation of Settlements, in Cleveland, declared the greatest hindrance to progressive reforms, especially in America, to be the false apprehension that there is danger of advancing too far, or too rapidly, along lines admittedly safe and in a direction generally regarded as desirable.

She intimated, although she did not thus definitely phrase it, that civilization fears its own shadow; that at the crucial moment, when the end sought is made attainable, there is a shrinking backward from the goal lest the realization of ideals long regarded as sound and in every sense safe and sane may possibly disarrange those social and political balances which have governed or measured nationalistic conduct.

The thought is one which cannot be carelessly put aside. In its larger sense, of course, the tendency is but the aggregate expression of individual human fear. Since the world began, mankind has persistently refused to accept even those blessings provided and made easily available. The same is as true today as it was a hundred or a thousand years ago. The reasons for such refusal are not always the same, to be sure. Today there may be one excuse, and tomorrow another. But the result is the same. If it is not fear, it is obstinacy, or perversity, or jealousy, or perhaps that most cleverly disguised of all so-called excusable human propensities, intellectual. The way-wise and the erudite quite often are those most likely to overlook the beautiful things along the way.

Perhaps it will be agreed that the progress of civilization's advance should be steady and without halts or deviations. No one will be inclined to disagree with this simple proposition. Yet the chart fails to show any such record. There are recurrent periods of stagnation, if not of actual retrogression. Conservatism, in some disguise, holds up a warning hand and the procession stops to make camp along the road, possibly within sight of its main objective. Caution, which is quite often fear in some pleasing disguise, warns that the thing cannot be done, or that if it can be that it should not be. Those who have fought the battle and borne the burden in the heat of the day are persuaded that their zeal has carried them beyond the point of safety; that they have been made the victims of some sinister influence which they could not, unaided, comprehend.

Miss Adams, for the purposes of her argument, defines the present-day bogey as the shadow of Bolshevism. The epithet "Bolshevik," she says, is being hurled at every proposed social reform, no matter how moderate it may be. "The American people are in a panic," she declared, "and we must help them to mitigate the scare, remembering that all this is nothing new." The statement, admitting its correctness, would indicate that while the people have listened apprehensively to the warning that they were being made the victims of cleverly devised propagandist schemes evolved somewhere beyond the borders of their own country they have, in fact, allowed the smoke screen of fear and prejudice to obliterate the very pathway which they themselves had chosen and marked.

The experiences through which generations of Americans since the landing of the Pilgrims have passed should make the people of today proof against the subtle influences which are always at work. They have seen great social and political reforms realized by adherence to what was courageously declared to be the right. That the onward progress has only been hindered from time to time, and never actually halted or caused to retrogress, has been due to the larger understanding gained by those upon whose shoulders the destinies of the Nation have rested. Today there is need of such clear insight and consecration. But these cannot be gained by submission to fear or by refusing to grasp and put down the enemies that stand along the road. They are, when finally laid, found to be but the shadows of the forms of a higher and better civilization, sometimes in the guise of counterfeits of true liberty and freedom.

With all deference to the statesmen now engaged diligently in preparing to revise the rules of the Democratic National Convention, it may be suggested that the proportion of the convention votes a would-be nominee must get of vastly less importance than the proportion of the votes of the electorate he can corral after being nominated. The Hon. John W. Davis accumulated two-thirds of the votes in Madison Square Garden. Need more be said!

What the Democrats ought to be doing, instead of quarreling over the two-thirds rule—which we agree is illogical and undemocratic—is to develop some statesman of such proportions that he can make the Nation forget his convention vote in the size of his popular majority. If ever a political organization needed to give heed to Walt Whitman's exhortation, "Produce great persons," it is the Democratic Party of today. But what is it doing to that end?

Usually in opposition a party finds its greatest opportunity to develop men and to outline issues. It is free of responsibility for actual accomplishment. It is always on the attack. The failures and weaknesses of the party in power are its ammunition, while nothing of its own doing can be selected for criticism, for it is powerless to do anything.

The Democratic Party has been in opposition since 1920. In all that time it has developed no national leader, nor has it even formulated a coherent national policy upon which it could appeal to the country. The Democrats concerning whose presidential aspirations there is the most discussion are, without exception, chiefly

famous for their hostility to the prohibition law. If they have other qualifications for leadership, they have been obscured by the resonance of their appeals for the restoration of rum.

This is an intolerable position for a great party to occupy. But it will not be rescued by wrangling over details of party strategy and management. A scant two years remains for the party now in opposition to fit itself for an appeal to the Nation for elevation to first place. Will it have nothing better than to offer the choice of two or three wet governors, and a congressional record wholly devoid of constructive endeavor?

Apart from one unhappy feature, today's outlook in British India holds more of encouragement for the student of its progress than has been the case for above half a decade. Politically, the great peninsula is healthier than it has been since the reformed constitution was promulgated. Few of the

foremost men in the native parties but are bending their efforts to furthering administration, instead of leading opposition forces in the field or sulking in partisan tents. Racism, as between Briton and Indian, has waned to a remarkable degree. Unfortunately, that communalism which sets Hindu against Muhammadan, and Brahman against non-Brahman, has developed dangerously. Since 1922 the disturbances due to this essentially religious cause have been distressingly frequent; it is probable that their suppression has entailed more efforts on the part of the British Raj than at any previous period in its splendid history.

At this writing, the problem dominates the politics of a majority of the provinces and threatens to assume paramount importance in every region of Hindustan. By an unkind irony of circumstance, the arrival at Bombay of Lord Irwin, the new Viceroy, synchronized with a sanguinary outbreak at Calcutta, and now the cables bring equally alarming news from Kharagpur. It is a tragic development for the Swarajists, whose program is based largely upon the theory that an "Indian Nation," undivided and indivisible, has actual existence. There was, to be sure, a short time, beginning in 1919, when mutual hate of the white man led to a surface seeming of Hindu-Muhammadan unity, but it was short-lived. For some time now the real hostility between the two communities has shown itself on many and increasingly frequent occasions, of which those of Kharagpur are latest.

Nothing could make more clear the fundamental and continuing cleavage between the 220,000,000 Hindus and the 70,000,000 Muhammadans. It is to be remembered, too, that, though always in a minority, the Moslem invaders were for centuries the masters of Hindu India: they, assuredly, have not forgotten it. From the first days of the Diarchy, committees have been trying to find a solution to the riddle of representation between these huge groups. The quondam conquerors will not accept permanent inferiority to those who outnumber them three to one, nor will the Hindus concede political equality to a numerically inferior folk.

As one outbreak of this religio-racial violence succeeds another, the moderate man is filled with gravest apprehension. He sees in them not only a standing menace to life and safety but, as well, the rock on which all hopes of national unity for India yet may suffer shipwreck. It is possible that all this (as has, indeed, been said) is but one (emphasized) phase of the "flight from Swaraj," which Sir Valentine Chirol discusses in his latest survey of conditions in the sub-continent, but, whatever its origin and motive force, it has come to furnish the Administration and native leaders with their chief problem—one not to be solved by nebulous resolutions passed by well-meaning congresses, much less by the vicarious fasts of a Mahatma Gandhi. While Hindus and Moslems stand divided the Indians cannot constitute a nation; until they become a nation they can make no effective contribution to present-day civilization.

One is inclined to the conviction that of all the proposed remedies guaranteed to bring an era of greater prosperity to the American farmer, not the least valuable, from an economic standpoint, is cheaper and more readily available electric power. What was an agency once regarded as too remote

ever to be available as an aid to practical agriculture is now looked upon by students of industry and applied economics as something which will go so far in aiding and cheapening production as to solve the chief problems which the farmers are compelled to face.

But it seems to be assumed by those who have analyzed conditions surrounding the farms that the relief available must come, not through the channels formerly depended upon in most sections of the United States, the independent or isolated plants privately or municipally operated by steam power, but from what recently have come to be recognized as superpower plants, composed of co-ordinated units, preferably with the base or chief supply station located advantageously upon some river capable of furnishing a sustained energy which can be relied upon during all seasons of the year. Thus the forward-looking outliners of the relief plan see, in the near future, the development of the vast potential power projects along the St. Lawrence River to the north, and as vividly the development of similar projects on the Tennessee, the Columbia and the Colorado.

But even these, when completed, will not exhaust the resources which are available. It is estimated that both in the United States and Canada there await development enough potential units, measured in horsepower or in kilowatts, to turn all the wheels of industry, not only in the mills and factories, but on the farms and in the dairies. Gradually there is, it would seem, a lessening of the opposition to the corporate or private development of these re-

sources. It has been quite clearly indicated that neither nationally, by states, nor municipally, can anything approaching practical development of these resources be assured.

Capital, privately or collectively owned, awaits an invitation to make the development of these projects possible. There is convincing argument in the claim that this permission should be given, always with proper assurance that the rights of the public are to be protected.

An attractive opportunity to measure one's own grasp of contemporary affairs is provided by the reprinting of the examinations used in the contests sponsored by the New York Times to determine in various institutions of learning the grasp of contemporary affairs secured by the contesting students in their newspaper reading.

Practically everybody reads one or more newspapers, but almost anybody who has warmly discussed contemporary affairs with others—as who has not?—will agree that the grasp varies with individuals.

An examination of these tests reveals that there are several ways of determining this grasp. One way is to arrange a long list of statements concerning matters of common interest, and allow the examinee to decide whether he thinks each statement in turn is correct. Is it, for example, true, or isn't it, that "exports of the United States to Russia in 1925 are officially reported to have been greater in value than in any pre-Soviet year"? Or that "Premier Mussolini became a member of the Masonic fraternity at a meeting of the body in December"?

Another is to arrange parallel columns of names and descriptive phrases—"Arturo Toscanini," for example, on one side, and "Person refused admittance to the United States because of alleged radical opinions" on the other—and let the examinee exhibit how well he can properly match the names and descriptions. Another is to ask the examinee to answer briefly a number of interesting questions, such as "What reform proposal has recently been associated with the name of W. Z. Ripley?" and "What is No. 61?" and "What was the Chinese customs conference?" etc., etc. Another way is for the examinee to fill in a blank space: "The _____ Party gained a victory in the Australian elections," or "_____ is the new president of Union Theological Seminary."

It is a good test of grasp to "set down a few of the thoughts which you associate with the following: 'Locarno,' 'Air Controversy,' 'Slacker,' 'John D. Jr.,' 'Suzanne,' 'Colonel House's Memoirs,' 'Red Grange,' 'Herrin,' 'Shakespeare Theater,' 'Cinderella,' 'Duce,' 'Hit-Runner,' 'General Butler,'" etc. And another very good test is to "discuss the 'crime wave' in the United States, showing its character and extent and giving some of the explanations that have been advanced," explain the Mitchell case, expound the Locarno agreements and the policies and aims of the participating nations, give an account of the problems confronting France, and end up by writing a "general survey of conditions and developments in China during the past six months, with special reference to the relations of China with foreign countries."

Long before the invention of the printing press succeeds another, the moderate man is filled with gravest apprehension. He sees in them not only a standing menace to life and safety but, as well, the rock on which all hopes of national unity for India yet may suffer shipwreck. It is possible that all this (as has, indeed, been said) is but one (emphasized) phase of the "flight from Swaraj," which Sir Valentine Chirol discusses in his latest survey of conditions in the sub-continent, but, whatever its origin and motive force, it has come to furnish the modern man in the street! Unfolding his newspaper, this searcher for knowledge unfolds the world; his active mind scampers all over the planet and jumps off at intervals into illimitable space; his grasp of contemporary affairs includes impartially the stars in the sky and the stars in the "movies." Yet it is also an embarrassment of honey: one has to agree with Huxley that "if a little knowledge is dangerous, where is the man who has so much as to be out of danger?" Time presses: we must grasp what we can. It is quite possible that one student may have the grasp of an athlete on "What are the principal divorce centers now patronized by Americans?" or perhaps on "Tut-anhk-Amen," and yet cling but feebly to "What are the arguments for and against the establishment of a 'Secretary of Education'?" Or vice versa.

Editorial Notes

While some in Pueblo County (Colorado) who have been educated into believing that "punishment" is the only thing that ever exercises a salutary influence in checking lawlessness may have regarded dubiously the decision to use methods of kindness to check automobile speeders, actual results attained must have persuaded even these that their judgment was wrong. For the initiation of the "honor system" in that section has proved highly effective, according to the best information procurable. Of course, deliberately reckless drivers and drunken drivers receive different treatment, but that large class of offenders which is just careless or after a bit of a thrill seems to respond to the new method of handling better than its most ardent advocate dared to believe would be the case. As the chairman of the board of county commissioners has put it, "It is safety that we want, and not fines." And that being the case, whatever will make a man co-operate in obtaining the result desired is worthy of unbiased consideration.

It is heartening to learn of the success that has been attained by J. T. O. Barnard, deputy commissioner of the Burma Frontier Service, in stamping out slave trading and negotiating with one of the local peoples, the Nagas, for the abolition of human sacrifice. Between three thousand and four thousand slaves were liberated, their owners being compensated to the amount of well over £1000. Regarding the human sacrifice question, Mr. Barnard is quoted as believing that by means of a durbar and financial good will the practice will finally be stopped. Thirty-four villages have actually already agreed to give it up. Others suggested that if the Government would provide victims for holding one final and complete sacrifice, the practice would be stopped! Certainly, however, sufficient steps have been taken in the right direction to give encouragement.

Superpower on the Farms

ever to be available as an aid to practical agriculture is now looked upon by students of industry and applied economics as something which will go so far in aiding and cheapening production as to solve the chief problems which the farmers are compelled to face.

But it seems to be assumed by those who have analyzed conditions surrounding the farms that the relief available must come, not through the channels formerly depended upon in most sections of the United States, the independent or isolated plants privately or municipally operated by steam power, but from what recently have come to be recognized as superpower plants, composed of co-ordinated units, preferably with the base or chief supply

station located advantageously upon some river capable of furnishing a sustained energy which can be relied upon during all seasons of the year. Thus the forward-looking outliners of the relief plan see, in the near future, the development of the vast potential power projects along the St. Lawrence River to the north, and as vividly the development of similar projects on the Tennessee, the Columbia and the Colorado.

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Testing the Grasp of Contemporary Affairs

The Pueblo Tetelpan

farmer is content to train over their jagged surface the frijoles and calabashes, which make up together with corn, the great triumvirate of Mexico's staple foods.

There may be a few beds of lettuce or peas, where some attempt is made at deliberate and intensive cultivation, but interspersed between these will be fruit trees, rose bushes, towering eucalyptus, prickly cacti, spreading magueys, or even a wash basin cut out of the rocky soil, in which children, dogs, pigs, and ducks democratically perform their ablutions. The family laundry may also be done there, although there is a new community washing pool with individual scrubbing basins of concrete, at the edge of the village. The family basins also serve as storage reservoirs, as each household is entitled to take the water only a certain number of hours daily.

To the Anglo-Saxon thought it is something of a mystery how such beauty and such squalor could dwell together so happily within the same walled inclosure, but the passer-by, whoever he may be, is sure to be delighted with the carefree ordering of the gardens, the contrasts offered by the foliage and flowers against the dingy adobes or scarlet volcanic rock, the brilliant note added by the scarlet blossoms of the colorin tree which shades the entrance.

Tetelpan is one of the centers for the making of the stiff, unnatural bouquets and wreaths so much in evidence on religious and patriotic holidays. The bouquets resemble small parasols. A bit of reed or pine forms the handle to which the short stems of the flowers are bound with twine made of palm leaves. Flowers of four or five colors are used, each color being arranged in a circle, so that the completed bouquet has a formal and artificial appearance.

Mexicans have a peculiar fondness for huge purple wreaths, made of pansies or irises bedded into a wooden framework as tall as the Indian who made it. On days of mourning, suburban street cars are almost hidden by these wreaths, which are hung on the sides of the trains.

Loreto's father is one of the most expert of these floral artists, and has taught his sons the secrets of his craft. Old Valentino often came to see us, as long as Loreto remained with us, to inquire after the well-being of the patron, to find out whether his son was giving satisfaction, and, incidentally, to borrow a few pesos with which to finance his floral operations. At the time of the principal festivals, Valentino was always swamped with orders; and when his own supply of flowers was exhausted, he bought what he needed from his neighbors. We always knew when Valentino wanted a loan, because on that day when Loreto came to work he would bring with him one of the stiff bouquets as an offering to the sefior.

But its gardens are at once the glory and prosperity of Tetelpan. Laid out in irregular fashion to take advantage of the vagrant spots of fertile soil accessible to the natural course of the stream as it flows down from higher levels, they appear more like pleasure gardens than the only means of livelihood of the owner.

An Indian garden is always a masterpiece of picturesque disorder. Lacking the ambition or imagination to clear his plot of ground of the boulders of volcanic rock left there thousands of years ago by a titanic upheaval, the native

G.W.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

The commercial center of Paris is rapidly shifting westward. The western part of the city used to be regarded as the fashionable residential quarter, but since the war trading concerns have taken up positions from which they were formerly debarred. The most striking example is the transformation of the Champs Elysées. It used to be entirely a residential thoroughfare, but it is now encumbered with commercial enterprises. Even the Grands Boulevards, which were the hub of Parisian life, may one day be relatively deserted in favor of the insignificant Boulevard Haussmann, which is becoming the main street of Paris. Begun in the time of Napoleon III by the baron whose name it bears, it has only just been completed, but there has sprung up in it palatial hotels, luxurious shops, showrooms for automobiles, spacious offices, and successful theaters. The dressmakers who were formerly to be found congregated together are also moving westward. Le Figaro, a leading newspaper which is difficult not to associate with the boulevards, has taken premises at the Rond Point. The restaurants of repute which ran eastward from the Madeleine are gradually migrating toward the Etoile. Altogether there is a definite changing of the city's center.

An interesting literary event is the opening of a Walt Whitman exposition in the Latin Quarter. It was organized by the Walt Whitman committee of Paris, of which Sylvia Beach, the proprietress of the famous Anglo-American bookshop near the Odéon which hangs out the sign of Shakespeare & Company, is the most active member. It is in her parlor that first editions of Whitman and original manuscripts and autographed letters and a number of photographs have been collected. The Whitman enthusiasts in Paris are surprisingly numerous, and they have been eager to loan their Whitman treasures. Standing in the midst of this array is a beautiful statue of Whitman which has been executed by Jo Davidson, the American who has been selected to chisel the figure of the poet which is to be erected in New York.

Traffic figures always exercise a certain appeal. One may gather an idea of the congestion of the underground railways in Paris by the statistics, which show that 140,000,000 passengers were carried during the first quarter of this year. This is an increase over the corresponding quarter of last year of 5,500,000. Moreover, one discovers on examination that the increase is in second-class passengers, and that the first-class tickets have decreased by 700,000. This would seem to show that relatively to the fall of the franc Parisians are poorer than they were. There is immense overcrowding and the authorities are greatly concerned. Plans are being laid down for additional rolling stock which will permit the transport of 10,000 additional persons each day. But these plans are quite inadequate, and a much more comprehensive scheme, involving the lengthening of the quays in the stations, thus permitting longer trains, will have to be seriously considered. At present Parisians are packed in the trains during the busy hours as tightly as the proverbial sardines.

Indeed it is none of these. Have you ever stopped to think what wonderful prohibitionists traffic officers are? They will not allow foolish people to dash into the maelstrom of congested traffic, and thus endanger their own lives as well as those of many others.

Thus it is seen that the world is awakening somewhat in many departments of its activity to the great need for prohibition for the proper conduct of its affairs, for as, long as mortals believe themselves to be independent agents, there will be the necessity of strict prohibition laws to save them from themselves. No law can be deemed a good law that licenses a man or a woman to manufacture, barter or sell anything that is detrimental to the welfare of his neighbor, himself or his family. We know that alcoholic beverages are not conducive to the betterment of mankind.

Then let us, as loyal citizens, get better acquainted with the true merits of prohibition, for when viewed in its broadest light we will readily see that the true motive behind it is to protect and not to rob of personal rights, as is often claimed to be the case. Let us be just, loyal and courageous in obeying the laws of the land.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

N.E.P.</p